

Algeria	6.00	France	1.00	Spain	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Australia	2.00	Germany	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Belgium	0.60	Italy	1.00	Thailand	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Canada	0.60	Japan	1.00	U.K.	1.00	West Germany	1.00
Denmark	0.60	South Korea	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00		
Greece	0.60						
Holland	0.60						
Ireland	0.60						
Israel	0.60						
Italy	0.60						
Japan	0.60						
South Korea	0.60						
Spain	0.60						
Sweden	0.60						
Switzerland	0.60						
Taiwan	0.60						
Thailand	0.60						
U.S.	0.60						
U.K.	0.60						
West Germany	0.60						
Yugoslavia	0.60						



Greeks Protest Burning of Files From Their Civil War

Demonstrators in Aspropirgos, near Athens, trying to block a truck carrying police files on Greek citizens. Sixteen million of the files were destroyed Tuesday in ceremonies symbolizing a final reconciliation after the 1946-1949 civil war. The files, which had been kept to monitor people's political activities, were burned in huge bonfires at steelworks on the capital's outskirts. The protesters carried signs reading "Let us read our own files" and "A nation without memories has no history."

Kaifu to Fight Protectionism

On Eve of U.S. Visit, He Vows Closer Ties to Washington

By Fred Hiatt
and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's new prime minister, Toshiki Kaifu, vowed Tuesday to resist protectionist pressures at home and lead Japan into a closer working relationship with the United States, despite the nation's gravest political crisis in more than three decades.

Mr. Kaifu, the third prime minister since May, made the promise before his visit this week to the United States, where he will tell President George Bush that Japan remains a steadfast ally although its conservative ruling party faces its most serious challenge in 34 years of uninterrupted power.

Mr. Kaifu also disputed a widespread view that he is a weak or temporary prime minister, no match for his nation's resurgent leftist opposition or the power brokers within his own party. "It is true that I'm quite young, but to be young is not to be weak," said Mr. Kaifu, 58, a former education minister not widely known outside his country and who became Japan's second-youngest postwar leader on Aug. 9.

Mr. Kaifu's comments came during a 30-minute interview with The Washington Post.

Turning to the sex scandals that have angered women voters and rocked his ruling Liberal Democratic Party this summer, Mr. Kaifu acknowledged that times have changed Japan, where until recently men maintained mistresses. Now, he said, he would not knowingly appoint to his cabinet a politician having an extramarital affair.

But Mr. Kaifu said he worries about overstepping the bounds of privacy in investigating such matters, adding he hopes to learn how



Toshiki Kaifu

such matters are handled in Washington.

"We politicians should try our best to discipline ourselves," he said. "But at the same time, we expect the press to report responsibly, not just on the basis of personal curiosity." Mr. Kaifu's predecessor, Sosuke Uno, resigned after two months in office in part because of allegations that he had paid for sex with a geisha.

Mr. Kaifu's own fledgling gov-

ernment was damaged last week when his 69-year-old chief of staff resigned over revelations that he had tried to pay \$21,000 in alleged hush money to a former mistress, 26.

Mr. Kaifu, wearing a navy suit and a trademark polka dot tie, spoke in the interview with the deep voice and emphatic style that made him a success as a college debater and that his aides hope will win him points with Americans more accustomed to his soft-spoken predecessors.

During the interview, Mr. Kaifu recalled his first visit to the United States as a newly elected Diet member and fan of President John F. Kennedy in 1962, a time when Japan was just climbing out of its postwar poverty. "I was impressed by how enormously vast it was, how bright and affluent," he said. "I could feel with my own skin how wonderful were the freedom and democracy the United States had achieved," he said. "With its protection, we were able to forge ahead."

Mr. Kaifu and Mr. Bush are expected to discuss the environment, East-West relations, China and Third World debt, in which Japanese money will play a key role, as well as bilateral trade problems. Mr. Kaifu will not bring any specific proposals or new initiatives, officials said. His primary goals are to establish "a close and credible working relationship" with Mr. Bush and other leaders and to assure Washington that, despite the current political instability, "there will be no change whatsoever in our basic positions." A Foreign Ministry official, Yukio Okamoto, said, "Mr. Kaifu's hastily arranged visit comes against a backdrop of growing U.S. frustration at Japan's in-

See KAIFU, Page 2

Cabinet Endorsed In Tehran

Rafsanjani Wins A Mandate, Vote Bars Mohtashemi

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran secured a major triumph and cemented political authority Tuesday when the parliament approved his entire list for the first new cabinet since the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Many diplomats and political analysts said that the endorsement of his 22 ministers by the 270-member Majlis was, in effect, a mandate for Mr. Rafsanjani to pursue new policies toward the West and address the delicate issue of Western hostages held by pro-Iranian Shiite groups in Lebanon.

But his victory was secured only after the speaker of Majlis, viewed as a supporter of a purist Islamic revolution, offered a conditional and crucial endorsement and made clear that those labeled as radical in Tehran still expected a voice in the nation's destiny.

The move by the speaker, Mehdi Karubi, represented a victory for Mr. Rafsanjani in his removal of Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, a vociferous opponent of any opening toward the West from his new government, regional diplomats said.

Mr. Rafsanjani, 55, is viewed by many diplomats and analysts as the leader of a faction termed variously moderate or pragmatic, fearing that he supports a departure from the purist Islamic revolution sought by Ayatollah Khomeini.

The diplomats and other political analysts said, however, that the vote did not represent a broader purge of those labeled hard-liners, who will still be able to exert influence on Mr. Rafsanjani's conduct of policy in what seems an informal coalition between dominant centrists and so-called hard-liners.

Tehran Radio said that legislators had chanted "God is great" as Mr. Karubi read out the results of a secret ballot showing that all 22 ministers had been approved. The unanimity was unusual because the parliament has, in the past, invariably rejected some nominations.

The balloting ranged from 246 to 10 for Mohtashemi Khomeini, the incumbent minister of Islamic culture and guidance, to 145 to 97 for the minister of housing and urban development, Serajeddin Kazemini.

But the most significant results showed Mr. Rafsanjani's appointees securing control over key ministries of defense, finance, justice, intelligence and internal affairs. Some of the new ministers, including Finance Minister Mohtashemi

See IRAN, Page 2

U.S. Growth Revised Up In Quarter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy expanded at an annual rate of 2.7 percent in the second quarter, significantly faster than previously believed, the government said Tuesday in a report that further dispelled fears of an impending recession.

The Commerce Department said the increase in gross national product, the broadest measure of economic health, was a full percentage point higher than its original estimate made a month ago.

Economists said the revision indicates that the U.S. economy has settled into a moderate pace of expansion that is not as fast as last year but not as slow as was earlier anticipated.

The initial report had put GNP growth in the April-June quarter at an anemic 1.7 percent, which would have been the poorest performance in three years and which was taken as a signal that the economy could be facing recession.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said sales of new homes in the United States shot up 14.4 percent in July, their biggest monthly increase in almost three years. The gain, which put sales at an annual rate of 739,000 units, reflected a big drop in mortgage rates.

Analysts said the very large upward revision in the GNP, taken with the strong home-sales report, showed that the economy was moving at a healthy clip in the seventh year of the current expansion.

"This is a clear indication, if anyone needed such assurance, that this economy is not headed into a recession," said Lyle Gramley, chief economist for the Mortgage Bankers Association.

The government was sure to be cheered by the upward revision.

See GNP, Page 11

Gorbachev Bares Iron Teeth on Baltics

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — With the national crisis in the Soviet Union beginning to look like anarchy to the Communist Party leadership, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has begun to show the tougher side of his political personality — the toughness that once prompted the former foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, to say, "The man has a nice smile, but teeth of iron."

Although he is best known in the West for his chatty, triumphant tours through Washington, New York, Bonn and Paris, Mr. Gorbachev at home is a more complex, multifaceted personality who is ca-

pable of using the stick as well as the carrot.

No leader has ever risen through the ranks of the Communist Party apparatus without a certain element of ruthlessness. But some in-

NEWS ANALYSIS

dependence campaigners in the Baltic republics refuse to believe that a man like Mr. Gorbachev could have anything to do with something as scathing and reminiscent of the pre-revolution days of Soviet politics as the party Central Committee statement last weekend denouncing the independent political movements.

In interviews, some chose instead to believe that Yegor K. Ligachev, the Politburo's key conservative and the liberals' favorite whipping boy, was behind the ominous statement. But on Tuesday, the leadership made it known that the entire Politburo, Mr. Gorbachev included, drafted and approved the statement.

Mr. Gorbachev is still vacationing at his country house on the Black Sea. But, as the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said, "To discuss these things today with modern technology at hand, it is not necessary for everyone to gather in one room."

Andres Raid, a journalist and

supporter of the Baltic drive for greater autonomy, said, "We in the Baltics look on Gorbachev as a 'good czar' and try to pretend that the czar doesn't know, it's his ministers that are up to mischief."

"In a way," he added, "we are playing a political game, using Gorbachev's name. He is an anchor for us, a shield, a shelter. Of course, we disagree with him on some things, but we try not to be too harsh about it. We have no one else looking out for us in the political hierarchy. We have nowhere else to go for help."

Even as Mr. Gorbachev shows

See SOVIET, Page 2

Japan Merger to Yield No. 2 Bank Worldwide

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Two of Japan's 12 leading commercial banks on Tuesday announced plans to merge next April into the world's second-largest banking institution in terms of assets and Japan's biggest by other measures.

The combination of Mitsui Bank Ltd. and Taiyō Kobe Bank Ltd., in a transaction that values the latter at nearly \$23 billion, is expected to produce fundamental changes in the Japanese banking industry by creating the nation's largest branch network and by adding a powerful competitor to the international banking scene.

The move reflects wide-ranging changes in the Japanese banking industry over the past several years, banking analysts said, as financial institutions of all kinds brace for a new era of global competition and as extensive postwar regulation intended to safeguard depositors by protecting Japanese banks from competition is dismantled.

Apart from the thrust afforded by the new bank's size, the merger into Taiyō Kobe Mitsui Bank, as it is to be initially known, will create an institution capable of competing in the global investment banking industry as the activities open to Japanese banks broaden in coming years, analysts said. Neither Mitsui nor Taiyō Kobe could have developed significantly in this area on its own, they added.

Although neither bank ranks among the most active Japanese institutions abroad, the merging of their funds available for loans and other banking business is seen as a crucial step toward developing activities in the Euromarkets, the U.S. banking industry and in southeast Asia, where Mitsui has had a traditionally strong presence. At the outset, the new bank will have a total of 28 overseas offices.

The merger will effectively combine Mitsui's banking expertise and international experience with Taiyō Kobe's contribution to the new bank's equity base. In commenting on the merger Tuesday, Kenichi Suematsu, Mitsui's president, indicated that the enlarged funds available to the Taiyō Kobe Mitsui should be viewed as part of Mitsui's bid to begin competing as "universal bank."

Under the terms of the merger, Mitsui will issue eight new shares of Mitsui stock for each 10 shares of Taiyō Kobe stock, and the latter bank will be delisted on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In effect, the transaction is a takeover by Mitsui, although the term was not used by either side in describing the deal.

Based on the closing price of Mitsui Bank stock Monday, Mitsui has effectively valued Taiyō Kobe at \$22.79 billion, ranking it as a takeover second only to the \$24.88 billion acquisition of RJR Nabisco Inc. by

See MERGE, Page 12

Bush Vows U.S. Aid to Colombia in Drug Fight

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — President George Bush pledged full U.S. cooperation with Colombia on Tuesday in Bogotá's struggle to curb drug traffickers. "We'll co-

operate with Colombia to the best of our ability," Mr. Bush said.

The president met with key advisers in the aftermath of growing violence in Colombia and amid efforts by Bogotá to crack down on narcotics cartels. He is scheduled to

unveil a national drug strategy Sept. 5. Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser, said that the evolving effort to deal with drug trafficking to the United States from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia would be a central element in the strategy.

"About 80 percent of all of the cocaine that comes into the United States comes through Colombia," Mr. Scowcroft said. "Colombia is not just a small embattled country, that happens to be threatened by drug cartels."

At least \$365 million in economic and military aid is set to be earmarked for the Andean nations,

according to administration officials. In the current fiscal year, about \$57 million had been slated for these countries.

Part of the proposed funds are designed to reduce coca crops, diversify the economy and enable U.S. forces to train Latin Americans to fight traffickers.

Mr. Scowcroft said it was "possible" that some Colombian drug leaders had fled to Panama. He added that, in Panama, "a new situation will exist after the first of September, and we will have something to say about that in a day or two."

On Friday the constitutional

Awkward Statistic for Lefties

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In French it is sinister, but researchers studying left-handedness have suggested a more ominous meaning: left-handed people, on the whole, may die younger than right-handers.

Although the researchers, from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, were amazed by their findings, first reported 10

years ago, recent work seems to bear them out.

They and others suggest a number of possible explanations, ranging from increased accident rates to diseases linked to differences in brain structure between lefties and righties.

Stanley Coren, a psychologist, and his colleagues discovered the phenomenon in 1979 while checking routine health statistics.

At 10 years old, they found,

about 15 percent of people are left-handed. By the age of 20, 13 percent are. By 50, it drops to 5 percent. At 80, there are virtually no left-handers.

"We thought at first that people must have been retraining themselves to be right-handed," Mr. Coren said. "Or that historically, people who are 80 would say they are right-handed more often than 40-year-olds because at the turn of the century left-handers were forced to switch more often."

Instead, they found that switching or historical factors were not causing the disappearance of left-handers from statistics.

This was determined from a check of the records from professional baseball, where handedness is among the many facts about players that are religiously recorded.

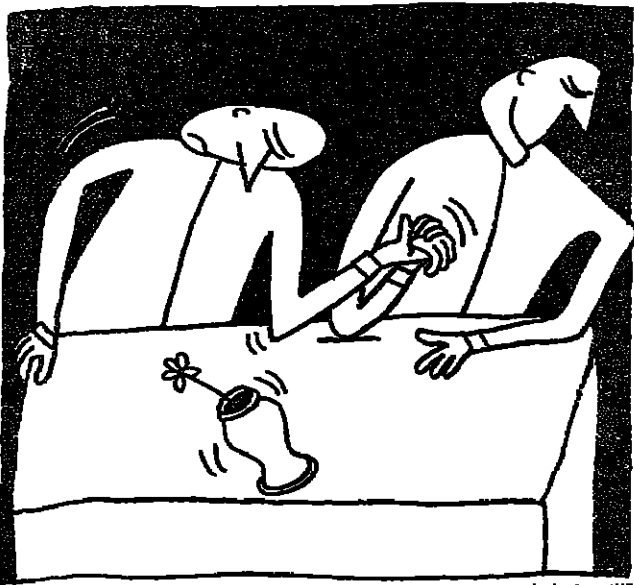
Mr. Coren said the records showed that left-handed players died sooner, on average, than their right-handed counterparts.

"Our last left-hander died at age 91, and our last right-hander died at age 109," he said. The mean life span of a left-hander was nine months shorter.

Results from the baseball study "left us with the macabre possibility that there is a smaller and smaller number of left-handers in the statistics because they were actually not there — they had died," Mr. Coren said.

The conclusion surprised him.

See LEFT, Page 2



QUEENS FOR OPENERS — Queen Silvia of Sweden, left, chatted with her Danish counterpart, Margarethe, at the opening Tuesday at Stockholm's Millesgården Museum of an exhibition of Queen Margarethe's drawings. The display runs through Oct. 8.

دکتر کمالی

Jews Urge Polish Leadership To Disavow Glemp's Remarks

NEW YORK — An international group of Jewish leaders gathered in New York on Tuesday to urge Polish officials to disavow remarks by Cardinal Józef Glemp, a Polish Catholic priest, who said that the Holocaust was a "necessary evil" for the Jewish people.

The issue is also expected to be raised when Jewish officials meet with Vatican officials in September to discuss the issue that aroused the cardinal's ire — Jewish demands that a Carmelite convent be removed from the grounds of the Auschwitz death camp.

Both Catholic and Jewish leaders agree that 50 years after the start of World War II, the presence of a convent on the grounds of history's largest Jewish graveyard is a source of relations between the two religions.

Catholics maintain that the nuns are there to pray for the souls of all those murdered at the death camp. Jews believe the convent represents a Catholic hijacking of a Jewish

symbol — the 6 million Jews killed in the Holocaust.

Cardinal Glemp, in a Mass at the Polish national shrine in Czestochowa on Saturday, harshly criticized Jewish protests, saying they were fomenting anti-Polish feeling around the world.

Kalman Sztankin, a vice president of the New York-based World Jewish Congress, called Poland's charge of affairs in Washington on Tuesday and demanded that he forward a request to President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki that they disavow the remarks as anti-Semitic.

The head of the church in France, Cardinal Albert Decourtray, Archbishop of Lyon and Primate of the Gauls, defended Cardinal Glemp, saying that he was not an anti-Semite. He said: "The creation of their episcopal commission for relations with Judaism is a patent sign of their good will."

Cardinal Decourtray brokered the 1987 Geneva agreement to

move the convent, and said in his statement the accord was still valid.

But Solidarity's own newspaper criticized the Polish priest in a front-page editorial, saying his remarks had caused "real and not artificial or paper pain."

Cardinal Glemp never directly mentioned in his Mass a 1987 agreement between Catholic and Jewish leaders that called for the convent's removal by February 1989. It was failure to abide by this agreement that led to the current spat of protests. Analysts said he was referring to the agreement when he mentioned "conditions that are impossible to fulfill."

The Vatican has remained aloof from the dispute.

As Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the pope went to Auschwitz in 1971 to praise Father Maksymilian Kolbe, a priest who lost his life by taking the place of another man slated to be executed. Cardinal Wojtyla said a church should be built at Auschwitz in memory of Father Kolbe, who was later beatified.



Arabs Raise 'V' Signs on Home Destroyed by Israelis

Palestinian children perched atop the rubble of a West Bank home demolished by the Israeli Army in Beit Sahour. In the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian identified as a leader of Arab shock forces there, Ismail Ibrahim Abu Jayad, was killed Tuesday by Israeli soldiers, witnesses said. Meanwhile, Washington condemned the deportation of five Palestinians and urged Israel to complete its investigation of the death of an Arab-American teen-ager and the disappearance of two Americans.

Fuel Tanker Hit Off Lebanon

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT — A fuel tanker trying to run the blockade of the Christian enclave of Lebanon received a direct hit and was set ablaze Tuesday as it approached the coastline north of Beirut. The shelling touched off the fiercest artillery barrage since the United Nations Security Council appealed for a ceasefire in Lebanon's civil war two weeks ago.

Only two of the ships crew of 11 managed to escape and were picked up alive suffering from burns.

The badly burned bodies of seven seamen were found on board, Reuters reported. Two other crew members were still missing and presumed dead. A naval spokesman said six of the crew were Lebanese, two were Ghanaian and one was Egyptian.

Although other tankers and vessels had been hit and casualties suffered since Syrian troops and their Lebanese Muslim allies began to impose a sea blockade against the Christian enclave five months ago, this was by far the most significant.

The Maltese-registered tanker,

Sunshield, was heading for the main Christian port of Jounieh to unload half a million gallons of gasoline when it came under bombardment from Syrian and Muslim positions in the early hours of the morning.

The command of the Muslim section of the army based in West Beirut claimed credit for attacking the tanker. "Our gunners spotted a naval target approaching the Jounieh coast. They opened fire and scored a direct hit," a communiqué said.

The tanker had ferried gasoline to the besieged Christian enclave once a week. It was struck during a night of heavy artillery exchanges between the Syrians and their Muslim militia supporters and the mainly Christian Lebanese Army under the command of General Michel Aoun.

Since March, the Syrians have blockaded the Christian areas north of Beirut, saying this was necessary to prevent Christian forces from receiving arms shipments from Iraq.

After the tanker was hit the shelling intensified and continued for several hours. The exchanges were

reminiscent of the shelling that preceded a plex by the Security Council for a cease-fire.

Christian gunners fired at Syrian and Muslim positions in West Beirut as the Coast Guard of the small Lebanese Navy moved to tow the blazing tanker to shore.

Since the blockade began and after fuel tanks in East Beirut were destroyed by artillery and rocket bombardment, gasoline has been in short supply in Christian districts, prompting the authorities there to apply rationing at the pumping station.

The fresh artillery duels occurred only hours before a special French envoy arrived here for talks. François Scherer, director-general of the French Foreign Ministry, held talks with General Aoun, and later crossed into the Muslim part of Beirut for a meeting with Salim Hoss, the Muslim prime minister who heads an administration vying for power with an administration headed by the Christian general.

Mr. Scherer had arrived from Damascus, where he delivered a message from President François Mitterrand to President Hafez Assad of Syria.

Egyptians Say Group Was Tortured

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egyptian human rights campaigners accused the authorities on Tuesday of beating and torturing a group of 52 journalists, lawyers, students and workers detained after a strike at the country's biggest iron and steel plant.

At least one worker was shot and killed, several others were wounded and 600 were detained when security forces stormed the Helwan plant Aug. 1 and attacked workers protesting pay and conditions.

On Thursday, the authorities announced the arrest of 52 persons accused of advocating communism — an unlawful ideology in Egypt

— and of seeking the overthrow of the government.

Members of the group were accused by the authorities of trying to promote communism during the one-day stoppage at Helwan, south of Cairo on the Nile River.

Earlier the same week, the attorney general, Gamal Shoman, announced the detention of 41 members of a purported Shiite Muslim group committed to the goal of overthrowing the government and attacking United States, Israeli and other foreign interests here.

Human-rights campaigners have depicted the arrests as signaling a mounting intolerance at a time when Egypt is seized with economic

crisis, an array of social problems and a spreading Islamic revival.

The Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, an affiliate of the Arab Organization for Human Rights, said Tuesday that those seized Aug. 24 included two members of its executive council, Mohammed Sayid Said, a journalist, and Amir Salem, a lawyer. Both had been active in efforts to defend the detained Helwan workers, the statement said.

The authorities withheld an immediate response to the statement, which said the 52 detainees had protested prison conditions after their detention and 10 of them had started a hunger strike.

LEFT: From Researchers, Another Blow to the Image

(Continued from page 1)

and he has determined to pursue the question. But now it does seem possible to him, a phenomenon that fits with the whole odd tale of handedness.

Other researchers caution against concluding too quickly that left-handers are deadly.

"You have to be very careful with a conclusion like that," said Dr. Albert M. Galaburda, associate professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. "It could make life even more difficult for left-handers. Insurance people and academics would love to know something like that. I would want to check it among thousands of people to be sure."

Bias against left-handedness appears early in the human record, and it remains solidly planted in the language. In Celtic, the word for left means "weak" or "broken," and the word for right means "strong" or "straight."

In Latin, *dextra* is right, from which comes the word *dexterity*; *laeva* is left, from which comes the word *sinister*. The French for left is *gauche* (our "gawky"), while the word for right, *droit*, means "straight" or "the law."

It has been common in many cultures to force left-handed children to use their right hand.

Among those urging caution on the recent research findings is Dr. Diane Halpern at the University of California at San Bernardino, a colleague of Mr. Coren's.

"These are statistical studies averaging over a large number of people and have no effect on individuals," she said, "and no one needs to be worried. It certainly won't help to switch hands."

Accidents are one of the reasons that left-handers have shorter life spans, on average, Mr. Coren and his colleagues found. "Up to age 55

the principal cause of death is accidents," he said.

Many of them involve automobiles or tools designed for use by right-handed people. "The world is set up for the safety and convenience of right-handers," he said.

In a study reported in the current issue of *The American Journal of Public Health*, Mr. Coren questioned 1,896 students in British Columbia about injuries suffered at work, at home, in sports, using tools or driving. In all five categories left-handers had more injuries requiring medical attention.

The greatest difference was in driving, where left-handed men had more than twice as many accidents as right-handed men.

Mr. Coren said research was under way to check whether accident rates are different for left-handers and right-handers in Britain, where driving is on the left side of the road.

"Everyday implements, such as scissors, gearshifts and can openers, even the direction in which the threads of screws is angled, are biased toward right-handed use," Mr. Coren wrote. "Traffic patterns are designed to utilize the clockwise turning bias of the right hander."

In using tools like hand saws and lathes, left-handers must use their more awkward right hand or adopt contorted positions to use their left.

Working from death certificates chosen randomly, Mr. Coren has gone back to families to determine the hand preference of those who died, and preliminary results confirm the higher mortality rate for left-handers.

Sideways is not limited to hands. Most people are also right-footed, right-eyed, and right-eared. "The human prototype may be right-sided," Mr. Coren said.

Sideways is more than a mere preference. A gain in power and skill occurs

when action is concentrated in one, more proficient, hand, researchers say. Conversely, studies show that ambidextrous people have slower reaction times in both hands than the more proficient hand of the left- or right-handed.

The appearance of left-handedness in humans comes along with many other oddities.

An unusually high proportion of the mentally retarded are left-handed, as are an unusually high percentage of those with IQ scores over 140.

"They seem to be at the extreme ends of the scale," said Alan Scahillman, a psychologist at Saint Lawrence University.

Among the children found to be mathematically gifted, an unusually high number are left-handed. At the same time, among the autistic, schizophrenic, dyslexic, diabetic and those with many other disorders, left-handers are also overrepresented.

The origin of left-handedness is still uncertain, but it appears that humans gain a significant advantage by having the 20 or so processes that control hand movement dominated by the right side of the body, which in turn is controlled by the left side of the brain.

Some researchers believe that genes determine right-handed dominance and that a genetic aberration leads to about half of the left-handedness seen.

In the other half, the switch of control from left brain to right brain may occur because of chemical changes in fetal development.

These changes may create problems with processing in the brain leading to the large array of problems that are somewhat more common among left-handers.

These changes may create problems with processing in the brain leading to the large array of problems that are somewhat more common among left-handers.

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghan Guerrilla Party Steps Aside

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (Reuters) — The guerrilla party Hezb-e Islami suspended its participation in the Pakistan-based Afghan rebel government Tuesday following reports of clashes with a rival party. The group said it would not take part in cabinet meetings of the seven-party rebel government until elections were held in Afghanistan.

The party's leader, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, is the foreign affairs spokesman of the rebel government, which was formed after the Soviet Union completed the withdrawal of more than 100,000 troops from Afghanistan six months ago. The Western-backed rebels are seeking to topple the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

A party spokesman said Monday that 300 persons were killed after rival Jamiat-Islami guerrillas attacked Hezb-e Islami followers in northern Afghanistan.

Tourism Group Puts Off Bid by PLO

PARIS (RTH) — The World Tourism Organization voted Tuesday to postpone consideration of the Palestine Liberation Organization's application for membership until the group's next general meeting in two years. Of those taking part in the secret balloting by the 106-nation group, 40 voted for the delay and 34 against.

It was the second time this year that a PLO effort to join the international group was put off. The World Tourism Organization had similar action in May, postponing a vote until next year.

88 Ethiopian Rebels Reported Killed

ABU DHABI (Reuters) — Eritrean rebels said Tuesday that they had killed 88 Ethiopian soldiers in their biggest battle in two months, before peace talks in the United States.

A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said in Abu Dhabi that 60 government soldiers were wounded in the attack on an army brigade Sunday near the town of Adi Kaseh. He declined to give casualty figures for the front.

The front is the biggest of several factions fighting for independence for the Red Sea province of Eritrea. Talks between the front and the government, sponsored by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, are due to open in Atlanta next month. Asked if the latest clash could affect the talks, a front spokesman said, "We hope not."

U.S. Acts to Protest Bulgaria Abuses

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Bush administration said Tuesday that it was recalling the U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria as a protest against human rights abuses by Bulgarian authorities against that country's ethnic Turkish minority.

The State Department said that Ambassador Sol Polansky was being recalled to Washington "for consultations." A spokesman said the Bulgarian mistreatment of its ethnic Turkish community continued despite protests from the United States and other countries.

More than a quarter of a million Bulgarians of Turkish descent have streamed into Turkey in the last three months, complaining of a harsh campaign by Bulgarian authorities to eradicate their cultural identity.

150 Vietnam Refugees Lost in Raid

BANGKOK (AP) — A 17-year-old Vietnamese reported that pirates raided a boat carrying her and about 150 other Vietnamese refugees, and she believes nearly all died in the attack two months ago, the police said Tuesday.

Police said the girl told them her boat was attacked by two Thai fishing vessels after it left Vietnam June 15 for Malaysia. She said two fishermen boarded the boat, robbed its passengers, seized her and 10 other women, then sank the captured boat. She believes that all drowned. She and the other women later were thrown overboard. She was rescued June 28.

Pirates have been attacking refugees ever since they began fleeing their homeland. Police said the latest attack was the 48th reported this year. Officials say the pirates generally try to kill all refugees so there will be no witnesses.

Amnesty Makes an Appeal to China

LONDON (Reuters) — Amnesty International said Wednesday that thousands of Chinese faced execution or long jail sentences after the military crackdown June 4 on the pro-democracy demonstrations.

The human rights group accused China of using mass, arbitrary arrests, torture, summary trials and executions. It appealed to Prime Minister Li Peng to halt what it called a continuing wave of repression and to stop using executions as a political tool. Amnesty said it had asked the United Nations to take "effective action" to combat human rights violations in China.

China has denied any massacre of demonstrators by its troops, saying that the army cleared protesters peacefully from Beijing's Tiananmen Square. But Amnesty said at least 1,000 civilians were killed and several thousand injured by troops firing into crowds in Beijing between June 3 and 9.

Legislator Asks Inquiry of Himself

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Representative Barney Frank has asked the House ethics committee to investigate his relationship with a male prostitute who operated from the congressman's town house on Capitol Hill. The Massachusetts Democrat made the request in a letter to Representative Julian C. Dixon, Democrat of California, the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Frank, 49, noted in the letter that he had already "expressed regret for the mistaken judgment involved" but wanted the committee to investigate "in order to insure that the public record is clear."

The request from Mr. Frank spared his Democratic colleagues a hard political decision as Republicans stepped up their calls for an investigation and said that Democrats should join them in seeking it. "It is both the right thing to do and a smart political move," said John Buckley, a spokesman for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

For the Record

The Nobel Peace Prize will be announced Oct. 5, officials in Stockholm said Tuesday. The 100 or so nominees were known to include the Baltic nationalist movements and the founder of an Israeli-Palestinian peace village. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

At least 11 persons died in Sardinia, nearly all of them Italian tourists, in fires that raged through forest and scrubland, officials said Tuesday. Thousands of tourists, from campers to residents of hotels on the Emerald Coast, were evacuated overnight as a precaution. (Reuters)

Lufthansa, the West German airline, said Tuesday it would fly twice a week to Harare, Zimbabwe, via Nairobi, beginning Oct. 29. It also hopes to cut the price of a ticket from Frankfurt to \$920 from the \$1,350 charged by Air Zimbabwe, the only other carrier to Harare. (AFP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	COND.		HIGH	LOW	COND.
Amsterdam	54	46	10	Beijing	86	74	10
Algeria	82	68	10	Bombay	86	74	10
Berlin	54	46	10	Calcutta	86	74	10
Bombay	86	74	10	Chongqing	86	74	10
Buenos Aires	86	74	10	Guangzhou	86	74	10
Cairo	86	74	10	Hankow	86	74	10
Canton	86	74	10	Harbin	86	74	10
Cebu	86	74	10	Hong Kong	86	74	10
Colon	86	74	10	Kobe	86	74	10
Dacca	86	74	10	Manila	86	74	10
Dhaka	86	74	10	Osaka	86	74	10
Hankow	86	74	10	Shanghai	86	74	10
Harbin	86	74	10	Singapore	86	74	10
Hong Kong	86	74	10	Taipei	86	74	10
Kobe	86	74	10	Tokyo	86	74	10
Manila	86	74	10				
Osaka	86	74	10				
Shanghai	86	74	10				
Singapore	86	74	10				
Taipei	86	74	10				
Tokyo	86	74	10				

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHINA: Slightly cooler, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 64-74. LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 54-64. MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 64-74. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 64-74. PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 64-74. ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 64-74. SINGAPORE: Cloudy, Temp. 74-86. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Temp. 64-74. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 64-74.

Curfew Lifted in Mogadishu

Reuters

MOGADISHU, Somalia — The government lifted an overnight curfew Tuesday that was imposed in Mogadishu after anti-government riots in July, saying that the security situation in the Somali capital had "returned to normal."

KAIFU: Japan's New Leader to Fight Protectionism

(Continued from page 1)

tractable \$50 billion trade surplus with the United States. U.S. officials now worry that his party, reeling from a stunning defeat in July elections to the upper house of parliament, will be unable or unwilling to give ground on trade issues. The party lost control of the upper house of the Diet for the first time in 34 years and faces elections for the lower house, which selects the prime minister, within the next 10 months.

Mr. Kaifu said Japan will not renege on agreements to liberalize farm and other markets, even though voter anger over those concessions to the United States was partially responsible for the party's electoral setback.

He said that Japan's wholesale and retail system, often criticized by outsiders as "intricate and difficult to understand," is "uniquely Japanese" and cannot be easily changed. At the same time, he acknowledged that the distribution system, the subject of a new round of U.S.-Japan talks to begin Sept. 4, hurts Japanese consumers by forcing them to pay some of the world's highest prices.

Mr. Kaifu predicted a "rebirth" of his ruling party, despite predictions that it could lose power for the first time in lower house elections. The party has made smooth relations with the United States a centerpiece of its rule since the party's formation.

The possibility of its defeat by a leftist coalition led by the Japan Socialist Party is causing concern among U.S. policy makers, who view postwar Japan as the most stable ally in the Pacific. The party's hoped-for "rebirth," Mr. Kaifu made clear in the interview, depends on women voters, many of

whom defected to the Socialist Party and its powerful female leader, Takako Doi, in the July poll. Many women voters said they were angry over high prices and a new consumption tax and disgust by the sex scandal and apparent arrogance of the long-entrenched Liberal Democrats.

"Frankly, we can't say we've done enough" to include women in politics, Mr. Kaifu said. He noted he had appointed two women to the cabinet for the first time ever, including one to replace his disgraced chief of staff.

"I clearly told these two women to please speak the views that have not easily reached the LDP until now; the point of view of women,

of consumers who see daily life from the kitchen, of mothers educating their children," Mr. Kaifu said.

Mr. Kaifu and his wife, Sachiko, will arrive in San Francisco on Wednesday and spend the following three days in Washington before leaving for Boston, where he will meet with academics and visit Fenway Park for a Red Sox game. In Washington, he will meet with Mr. Bush, who will break his Maine vacation for the meeting, and with congressional leaders, including the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, a Washington Democrat, and the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, a Maine Democrat, officials said.

IRAN: Rafsanjani Cabinet Backed

(Continued from page 1)

Nourbakhsh, a former Central Bank governor, are American-educated. Some Rafsanjani also retained some key supporters, including Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Petroleum Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh.

"Altogether I see Mr. Rafsanjani's cabinet as a successful one that supports the deprived and whose members have worked hard for the revolution," Mr. Karubi said before the vote when he addressed the Majlis, in which supporters of a populist revolution hold a narrow majority.

"It is a cabinet that has experience, proficiency, competence and faith with full revolutionary credentials," he said, according to the official press agency, IRNA.

He reminded Mr. Rafsanjani, however, that the parliament would still retain a powerful voice. As he endorsed Mr. Rafsanjani's choices, Mr. Karubi said, "Our hands will not be tied if a minister gets the vote."

The outcome was viewed as pivotal in determining Mr. Rafsan-

jani's ability to seek Western help in rebuilding Iran's war-torn economy and engage the United States and other Western nations on the hostage issue.

The showdown between Mr. Rafsanjani and Mr. Mohtashemi began Aug. 20 ago when the Iranian leader rejected demands by a majority of legislators that the interior minister be retained.

Mr. Mohtashemi had close ties to Hezbollah, or the Party of God, Shiite militants believed to be holding the Western hostages. And he urged the group to pursue an anti-American line last month at a time when Mr. Rafsanjani was signaling a more flexible approach on the hostage issue.

The focus of the three-day parliamentary debate on the new cabinet, therefore, was Mr. Rafsanjani's nomination of Abdollah Nouri as interior minister to succeed Mr. Mohtashemi. Mr. Nouri was Ayatollah Khomeini's representative within Iran's Revolutionary Guards and is viewed as close to the so-called radical camp in Tehran.

However, regional diplomats say his reputation is one of greater flexibility than Mr. Mohtashemi.

Legislators voted, 224 to 20, in favor of Mr. Nouri, apparently with some abstentions since, Tehran Radio said, 261 deputies were present for the vote. The majority was nonetheless overwhelming.

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A white resident, left, angrily confronted a black protester during a demonstration in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn.

Racism Taints Mayoral Contest in N.Y.

White Gang's Killing of Black Youth Divides Community and Candidates

By Celestine Bohlen

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Community response to the killing of a black youth has become an issue in New York's mayoral election, with candidates clashing over how to keep racial polarization from spreading.

Mayor Edward I. Koch said Monday that black politicians and ministers were wrong to hold demonstrations in Brooklyn's Bensonhurst section, where the killing took place Aug. 23, because they increased tensions in the overwhelmingly white neighborhood.

The police said that a gang of whites attacked four black youths who had gone to look at a car for sale, because they believed the four were going to visit a young woman who had spurned one of the gang members. A shot was fired and Yusuf Hawkins, 16, was killed.

David N. Dinkins, the only black candidate in the Sept. 12 Democratic primary, defended the demonstrations and called on "the good people" in Bensonhurst to break their silence and speak out against the racial hostility that he said contributed to the killing and then produced incidents of bigotry at the demonstrations.

Another Democratic candidate, Harrison J. Goldin, denounced the mayor's statement on the protesters. Recalling Southern leaders who opposed civil rights marches, Mr. Goldin said that "New Yorkers deserve better than a yuhoo may."

Mr. Dinkins said last week that Mr. Koch had created the racial climate that allowed such an attack to occur.

The killing has also taken on national significance, the Hawkins youth being added to the list of black victims of racial crimes. His name was invoked frequently last week at a rally held by the NAACP in Washington.

On Monday, the Reverend Jesse Jackson said that the young man's death had created "a political crisis" in New York City. "This was a racially motivated killing characteristic of the Deep South in its worst days," said Mr. Jackson, who said he has been in touch with the family.

"Many years ago, it was the behavior of people in Cicero, Illinois, or the anti-busing

demonstrators in Los Angeles or the people throwing bricks in Boston. Now it is Bensonhurst, New York."

Detectives on Monday continued to search for a youth they believe is the gunman, and said it was possible he had fled to Italy.

Over the weekend, two marches through the streets of Bensonhurst protesting the murder were greeted with a barrage of racial epithets and obscenities from among several hundred white onlookers, some of whom taunted the protesters with watermelons and signs saying "Go Home."

Mr. Koch, speaking at city hall, said that he opposed the demonstrations although he was not challenging people's right to stage protests anywhere in the city.

The debate over the demonstrations in Bensonhurst marked differences between the mayoral candidates that had not been apparent in the first days after the killing. Last week all six men running in the Republican and Democratic primaries voiced outrage.

On Monday, Rudolph W. Giuliani, a candidate in the Republican primary, said that the mayor's comments had succeeded in "politicizing this unfortunate incident."

Richard Ravitch, a Democratic candidate, said he thought peaceful protests in Bensonhurst were "appropriate," but he wished they had been organized "so that whites had an opportunity to march" alongside the black protesters.

Violence in New Jersey

In Vineland, New Jersey, about 200 people smashed windows, looted stores and battled in the streets early Tuesday after a protest over the shooting death of a black man by the police. The Associated Press reported. More than 30 people were arrested and at least one was hospitalized, police said.

About 100 state and local police officers in riot gear battled to regain control after about 40 buildings were damaged along a downtown street. Order was restored about 4 A.M., police said, after five hours of unrest.

The disturbance was preceded by a march on the Vineland police station by about 100 demonstrators who chanted, "We want justice." Vineland is a city of 54,000 about 35 miles (56 kilometers) south of Philadelphia.

Sammuel Williams, 26, was shot and killed Sunday by a white policeman, Paul Letizia, after he reportedly threatened him with a steel rod.

Officers spotted Mr. Williams on Sunday after receiving an anonymous call about a man on a bicycle carrying drugs, said the Vineland police chief, Joseph P. Cassisi. Mr. Williams had pending arrest warrants on drug and weapon charges, the chief said.

Mr. Williams allegedly threw two rocks at Mr. Letizia when the officer told him he was under arrest; he then picked up the rod and started toward the officer, swinging, Chief Cassisi said. "He threatened to kill the officer," he said. "The officer was in fear of his life."

The Vineland police force, with about 100 officers, has only one black, Chief Cassisi said.

Intimidation in Oregon

Six persons described as skinheads were arrested Monday night in Portland, Oregon, on charges of racial intimidation after an attack on a 15-year-old Hispanic girl, a police spokesman told the AP.

The victim was cut and bruised but was not hospitalized after the attack by several men at a municipal park, said the spokesman, Bob Kaufman.

Three men were arrested and accused of first-degree racial intimidation, a felony. Three minors also were charged. A 16-year-old boy was accused of racial intimidation and two 16-year-old girls were accused of third-degree assault. One of the girls also was accused of wearing a restricted weapon, a spiked wristband.

Mr. Kaufman said that the victim and other witnesses told police they were in the park when the attackers approached and started yelling racial slurs at a group that included the Hispanic girl, a Filipino boy and another girl. When the three tried to leave the park, the attackers chased them and attacked the girl.

A recent report by the city's human relations commission said that 77 crimes involving racial or ethnic antagonism, including the murder of an Ethiopian man, occurred in Portland from November 1988 to May 1989.

U.S. Expects East Europe Aid Pressure

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lach Waller, who plans to visit Washington in mid-November, will no doubt tell President George Bush what he told Senator Bob Dole of Kansas in Gdansk last week: If Poland's nascent experiment in democracy should fail, the United States will be as much to blame as Solidarity.

Some will find the proposition thoroughly dubious. Did the Founding Fathers tell their French allies that making a go of the United States was partly their responsibility?

Nonetheless, what the Solidarity leader said represents the dominant strain of thought in much of Eastern Europe. A Hungarian intellectual said: "You people have been agitating for the breakup of the Soviet empire for two generations, and now it's time for you to put your money where your mouth is."

That, for Mr. Bush, will be a major problem when he returns to Washington from vacation.

On his trip to Poland and Hungary in July, Mr. Bush promised \$100 million to Warsaw and \$25 million to Budapest — amounts that were greeted in Europe, both East and West, with public approval.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and private decision. Further aid, U.S. officials insisted at the time, would have to come from other countries and from international organizations like the World Bank.

Emphasizing his belief that a much larger U.S. effort would be needed, a senior Solidarity strategist, Bronislaw Geremek, said recently that Poland was not only out of meat, but almost out of bread as well.

So far, the administration has stood fast, offering two explanations for the tiny sums offered. First, officials say (although not quite this bluntly) that the new leaders must demonstrate that they will use any new aid wisely. Sec-

ond, they insist that very little additional money is available now.

Flush with the gains that they believe their courage has made possible, Poles and Hungarians are equally irritated by both arguments. They find the first patronizing and do not believe the second.

"You found the money to take care of Sadat, and you found the money to bail out the savings and loans," a Hungarian said. "Faced with an opportunity of historic proportions like this, in the middle of tremendous prosperity, do you mean to tell me a rich country like the United States can't find more than \$125 million in aid?"

The answer, of course, is that more money could be found and, in the end, probably will be found. But doing so will mean cutting expenditures elsewhere, at a time when cuts are also needed to find more money to meet the crisis represented by the drug epidemic, or raising taxes.

Mr. Bush won the presidency, as almost everyone knows, by promis-

ing no new taxes. But he never said how long that pledge would hold, and his aides, including Richard G. Darman, the budget director, have been hinting that it is not likely to hold much past the first year.

All of this poses difficult political questions for a president who has scarcely put a foot wrong in his first seven months in office.

Mr. Bush cannot afford to have people think he is running out on his campaign promises and he cannot afford to steer the budget onto the rocks of the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law, which would institute crippling, automatic across-the-board spending cuts if the deficit limits it sets were exceeded.

But at the same time, he cannot afford to give the impression of turning his back on the East Europeans. Mr. Waller and his friends are political heroes to many who have longed for someone to lead what used to be called "the captive peoples" to freedom.

Intifada Stirring Requests for U.S. Visas

By Joel Brinkley

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Selma Fahahji and her family are fed up. They want out.

And so, like an ever-growing number of other Palestinians, she and all her immediate relatives are trying to move to the United States.

Sitting in the courtyard of the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem one recent morning, surrounded by dozens of other Palestinians who were also trying to leave, Mrs. Fahahji discarded the strident nationalism that seems to drive most West Bank residents as their uprising continues through its 21st month.

She told of the desperate state of the West Bank economy. "There are no jobs, no money, very high prices," she said. "We can't even get by."

"We are suffering too much here. We're always under terrible pressure. We need relief. We want to leave."

In Tel Aviv that same day, the entire Musajjid family, five Jews from Jaffa, waited in the U.S. Embassy's visa section, surrounded by dozens of other Israelis who were applying for visas.

"The economic situation here is forcing us to leave," said Monica Musajjid, 17, whose father is a merchant. "People aren't buying much, and we can't make enough money to support the family. We don't want to go. But the economic situation is stronger than all other problems."

In ever-growing numbers, weary of the Palestinian uprising or of the

economic problems that in large measure have resulted from it, Israelis and Palestinians are lining up to apply for U.S. immigration visas or for tourist visas that are used, in many cases, for illegal immigration.

It is not a mass emigration. But in recent months American officials have seen an increase in visa applications from Israelis and Palestinians. Before the uprising, also known by its Arabic name, the *intifada*, the numbers had been relatively stable for years.

"At the beginning of the *intifada* people were not deserting," said an American official who deals with visa applications for Palestinians at the consulate in East Jerusalem. "But then starting last fall, we started seeing a steady increase, on average 20 percent more each month than the year before."

"More and more of them are young men, 19 or younger," she added, "often with police records, for stone-throwing or Molotov cocktails."

Consulate figures show that for the first six months of this year, the number of American tourist-visa applications from Palestinians was 10,588, up 23 percent from the year before.

A large percentage of these applicants are believed to be people contemplating illegal immigration. For that reason, more than a fifth of the applications are being refused.

Mohammed Hamad, 22, who is from the West Bank town of Ramallah, was at the consulate applying for a tourist visa for a second

time; his first application was refused.

Why does he want to visit the United States?

"Because of the situation here," he said.

Mr. Hamad is a lifeguard at a swimming pool. At work, he said, "The Jewish extremists are always yelling at me, threatening me, cursing me. A couple of times they've attacked me. I can't make any money. It's enough."

Just then, Mr. Hamad was called in for his visa interview. When he came back out a few minutes later, he had been turned down again.

If the visa had been granted and he had traveled to the United States, would he have returned? He smiled and shook his head no.

In his hand he held the embassy's refusal paper. It said: "You have not shown that you have sufficiently strong family, social or economic ties to your place of residence to insure that your projected stay in the United States would be temporary."

Along with the tourist applicants, the consulate considered 1,499 applications for permanent immigration visas from Palestinians during the first six months of this year.

The figure represents an increase of almost 10 percent from the start of the uprising. But those numbers are not necessarily perfect indicators of the current state of mind among some Palestinians, because about half of the immigration-visa applications were filed years ago. The regulations dictating who

can get a visa and when are strict and precise, and consulate officials say that the Palestinians who come to them seem to know the rules from memory. Parents or children of Americans, as well as husbands and wives, get visas quickly, but brothers and sisters must wait about seven years.

At the embassy in Tel Aviv, the visa section's figures show more Israelis traveling to the United States, too.

The record-keeping systems at the embassy and the consulate differ somewhat.

But embassy figures show that roughly 19 percent more Jews — 48,550 — applied for tourist visas during the first five months of this year than during the same period in 1987, before the Palestinian uprising began.



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Bogotá Spells Out Role of Mercenaries

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — At least 5 Israeli and 11 British mercenaries helped train teams of assassins for Colombian cocaine traffickers and their rightist allies, according to a confidential report by the Colombian security forces.

Men accused of being drug barons, such as Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha and Pablo Escobar who are the reputed leaders of the Medellín cocaine cartel, sent trainers to be taught at remote camps between December 1987 and May 1988, according to the report by the Administrative Security Department. The umbrella security and intelligence-gathering agency is known by its Spanish acronym DAS.

The mercenaries referred to in the report are believed to have left Colombia after completing their work as instructors. A spokesman for the government said last week that the authorities had no specific information indicating that any mercenaries were still in the country. There have been no reports of any being arrested in the government's campaign against the drug cartels.

The report, a copy of which was obtained in Bogotá, sheds light on the murky relationships between major drug traffickers and rightist paramilitary "self-defense" groups in the countryside, and also on the gestation of the private armies of sicarios, or assassins, who carry out the drug cartels' killings.

According to the report, "the drug traffickers Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha (El Mercedario) and Henry de Jesus Pérez (Don Dario) contracted for the services of foreign mercenaries to train personnel at the schools for assassins in the Magdalena Medio, an area in the north that the cocaine cartels, rightist groups and guerrilla forces have turned into one of Colombia's most violent regions."

A group of five Israeli nationals led a course at a training camp called "50" near Puerto Boyaca, the report states. First names were given for four of the trainers, but there was no other identification.

Yair Klein, a retired Israeli lieutenant colonel now in Israel, has acknowledged having led a team of instructors in Puerto Boyaca in early 1988. He said that he was there only to help ranchers learn to defend themselves against guerrilla attacks, and that he had had no involvement with drug traffickers.

[In Jerusalem, the Israeli police questioned Colonel Klein, and a reserve lieutenant colonel, Amatzia Shuei. The Associated Press reported, Israel Radio said that the session lasted nine hours and was followed by collection of their passports and confiscation of documents at Colonel Klein's farm.

[Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said, "We will do everything in our power to enforce the law and prevent all aid by Israelis to the drug cartel."]

The DAS report states that by early 1988 the ranchers group AC-DEGAM had become firmly linked to drug traffickers. Suspected cartel leaders, notably Mr. Rodriguez Gacha, have bought millions of acres of ranchland in such areas as the Magdalena Medio in recent years. As major landowners, they have forged alliances with established guerrilla groups that are active in those remote regions.

About 50 students participated in the Israeli-led course, all of them sent by various drug-trafficking organizations, according to the report. The session was cut short, the report added, because the Israeli instructors said that they were scheduled to go to Honduras and Costa Rica to give training to the Nicaraguan contras.

The Israelis brought such sophisticated devices as night-vision equipment, infrared flashlights and telescopic sights, the report says. A similar course was given in another training session led by 11 British nationals, according to the report. This group was said to be led by a retired colonel.

This course — begun at the same training center but interrupted by a visit from the narcotics police and moved to another site — included instruction in the use of grenades and plastic explosives and in camouflage techniques, the report said. The network of "schools" and other facilities was linked by a radio communications system, according to the report.

The overall infrastructure, also used in the drug business, included several air bases, among them a DC-3; about 120 vehicles, including four-wheel-drive trucks, motorcycles, bulldozers and tractors; and about a dozen boats.

The history of training operations such as those described in the report dates from nearly a decade ago, when rightist rural interests began organizing "self-defense" brigades to combat the half-dozen guerrilla armies active in the countryside.

The men taught in the training centers are believed to be responsible for massacres in rural villages and assassinations of leftist politicians. Such attacks have left hundreds dead in recent years.

■ Link Seen to Assassination
A senior police official has said that foreign mercenaries helping the rival drug cartels may have played a role in the assassination of a Colombian presidential candidate on Aug. 18. The New York Times reported from Bogotá.

"They may have been involved in planning the killing or in training the people who did the killing," General Miguel Maza Márquez, director of the national security agency, said Monday. "We're investigating."

General Maza said that investigators found that there had been elaborate preparation to arm and position a single gunman to kill Senator Luis Carlos Galán as he mounted a platform at a campaign rally.

The gunman escaped but seven people have been arrested, the general said, and many more are believed to have been involved.

Hours after the killing of Mr. Galán, President Virgilio Barco Vargas declared war on the drug traffickers. Within days the traffickers counterattacked.

DEATH NOTICE

Funeral services for the late J. Wallace Hopkins, who died Sunday of cancer, will be held at 4 p.m. on Wednesday at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V, Paris 8^e.

Colombia Leader Takes Case to U.S. Public

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — President Virgilio Barco Vargas has said in a message released to U.S. broadcast networks that cocaine users share the responsibility for the violence of the drug cartels and must cease their support of the traffickers. The tape was broadcast by each of the three major networks.

"Those of you who depend on cocaine have created the largest, most vicious criminal enterprise the world has ever known," Mr. Barco said in the message, which he delivered in English.

Colombian officials sent the message on Monday directly to the offices of major television networks in New York in an attempt to have Mr. Barco communicate directly with the American public.

Mr. Barco said that the Colombian drug trade is "a multibillion-dollar enterprise that is funded by the cocaine habits of some of you watching me now."

He said that the demand for cocaine "has thrown us all into a war that we did not ask for" and added that the Colombians killed by drug gangs "are your heroes, too, be-

cause we have a common enemy." "Colombia's survival as the oldest democracy in Latin America is now at risk, but so is the safety of your streets," Mr. Barco said.

He said that the government's crackdown on the cocaine cartels, begun earlier this month, would continue. But he added that the traffickers and the drugs they sell must be rejected in other countries if Colombia is to succeed.

"They must understand that they are international fugitives, on the run from civilized society everywhere," Mr. Barco said.

AGA Group Interim Report 1989

Unaudited

AGA Group income after financial items amounted to SEK 540 million (1988: 537). The favourable development in income noted at most Group companies was offset by economic austerity measures and currency devaluations in Latin America.

The forecast for the full year 1989 indicates that income, after financial items, is expected to remain at the same level as in 1988.

Consolidated Income Statement, SEK m

	Jan-June 1989	Jan-June 1988	Full Year 1988
Sales	5,203	4,643	9,905
Operating expenses, etc.	-4,138	-3,691	-7,827
Normal depreciation	-375	-332	-644
Operating income	690	620	1,334
Dividends	22	18	21
Interest earnings	179	171	350
Interest expenses	-273	-219	-487
Exchange rate adjustment	-78	-53	-86
Income after financial items	540	537	1,150
Nonrecurring items	-	-31	48
Income before year-end provisions and tax	540	506	1,198
Minority interest	-5	-2	-15
Year-end provisions	-285	-156	-401
Tax	-90	-114	-228
Consolidated net income	160	234	554

The AGA Group reports a 12-percent increase in sales for the first six months of 1989. During the same period, operating income rose 11 percent, to SEK 690 m (620). Income after financial items amounted to SEK 540 m (537).

Overall, Group operations developed satisfactorily, with the exception of the gas companies in Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico. Due to economic austerity measures and currency devaluations, operating income for AGA companies in these countries, after conversion to Swedish kronor, decreased by nearly SEK 50 m, compared with the first six months of 1988. In addition, the currency devaluations increased the negative exchange rate adjustment.

In Norway, AGA acquired Östlandske Frysery AS, a cold storage company, effective January 1, as well as additional shares in a propane company, Progas AS, which thereby became a Group subsidiary as of June 1. The two companies have combined annual sales of approximately SEK 200 m.

During the first six months of the year, the Group invested SEK 768 m (638) in land, buildings and machinery, of which SEK 620 m (536) was for projects in Gas operations. The largest ongoing projects involve air gas separation plants in Sweden and Finland.

The Group's liquid assets and investments decreased by SEK 198 m to SEK 2,747 m during the first half of 1989. Group loans were reduced by SEK 21 m to SEK 4,603 m.

Operations, SEK m

	Jan-June 1989	Jan-June 1988	Full Year 1988
Gas	3,591	3,248	6,734
Sales	590	534	1,076
Operating income	1,015	839	1,968
Energy	598	558	1,107
Sales	58	48	76
Operating income			

Gas operations reported an 11-percent sales increase, of which 2 percent came from contributions from new companies. Operating income improved by 10 percent to SEK 590 m (534). Most of the gas companies had positive trends, but these were offset to some degree by economic austerity measures and substantial currency devaluations in certain Latin American countries.

Frigoscandia's invoiced sales increased 21 percent, of which 8 percentage units were from newly acquired companies in Norway and Denmark. Operating income rose to SEK 41 m (38). Due to the seasonal nature of Frigoscandia's business, most income is generated in the last six months of the year.

Energy operations reported a sales increase of 7 percent, and operating income rose 23 percent to SEK 59 m (48). The mild winter had a negative effect, although this was offset by high water supply.

AGA Aktiebolag, S-181 81 Lidingö, Sweden

AGA shares are listed on the stock exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki, London, Tokyo, Zürich, Basel, Geneva and are sold in the USA via ADR Deposits.

Parent Company
The Parent Company, AGA AB, reported sales of SEK 623 m (524) and income of SEK 164 m (132), before provisions and tax, for the first six months of 1989.

During the first half of the year, the Parent Company invested SEK 99 m (63) in land, buildings and machinery. Liquid assets and investments decreased by SEK 104 m to SEK 1,815 m. External loans were reduced by SEK 33 m to SEK 2,472 m.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, SEK m

	June 30, 1989	Dec 31, 1988
Assets		
Liquid assets and investments	2,747	2,945
Accounts receivable, trade	1,691	1,714
Other current receivables, etc.	367	510
Inventories	712	673
Total current assets	5,517	5,842
Long-term receivables, incl. blocked accounts	505	498
Shares, etc.	563	617

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

To Control Deadly 'Bugs'

Iranian researchers tried recently to buy a poison-producing wheat fungus in Canada and the Netherlands. U.S. officials, fearing Iran would turn the material into weapons, stymied the effort. But the Iranians could also have used the material to design an antidote, and an American citizen could have lawfully sold it to them.

Those are some of the contradictions facing the Bush administration as it works to stop the spread of biological weapons.

The United States, along with 110 other countries, signed and ratified the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, banning development and stockpiling of such agents. But that prohibition applies only to states, not private individuals or companies. Americans can legally develop or produce biological weapons, or export the materials and technology that others need to make them. And no international agreement prevents one state from selling the materials and technology to another.

The problem is that biological materials and technology that can make weapons can also be put to legitimate uses, like research on antidotes or the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. The challenge for the U.S. Congress is to strike a balance between curbing the spread of potentially dangerous substances and interfering with commerce.

Legislation that strikes such a balance has been introduced by Senators Herbert Kohl and David Pryor and endorsed by the Bush administration. It would prohibit U.S. nationals from developing or producing biological weapons. It would also prohibit export of materials and technology to for-

cigners that need them to make weapons. But it would not inhibit U.S. manufacturers from producing or exporting such materials for medical and other useful purposes, as long as they are of a type or quantity unsuitable for weapons-making.

The bill puts criminal sanctions behind export controls. That is one way to discourage profit fever in companies that sell first and ask questions later. What is also needed is a concerted effort by the United States and its allies to shut down international sales without giving one country's businesses an unfair competitive advantage.

No one knows how useful biological agents or "bugs" would be on the battlefield. Unlike chemical agents, bugs have never been tested in combat.

But they could be used with certain devastating effect on rear areas or civilian populations, and as weapons of last resort.

Iran now joins Iraq, Syria and North Korea on the list of Third World countries suspected of efforts to develop biological weapons. Perhaps 10 other countries are suspected of doing weapons research. The suspicions are based largely on their acquisition of dual-use technologies or materials.

Official fears of a rapid spread of biological weapons may be overdone, but international stability requires tighter regulation of trafficking in biological weapons.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tracking Drug Money

Money is, after all, the whole point of drug trafficking — money in amounts far too large to handle in cash. Access to the banking system is essential to the drug runners as their operations grow, and that ought to be a point of vulnerability for them. Financial enforcement needs to be sharpened. It is difficult but, as a recent case demonstrates, it is not impossible.

The Banco de Occidente, based in Panama, has pleaded guilty in Atlanta to criminal charges of knowingly handling drug money on behalf of Colombian dealers. It was the biggest investigation yet of money laundering, and a promising beginning. The case began with a tip from a banker about unusual amounts of cash being deposited by several Los Angeles jewelers; they claimed to be dealing legally in gold, but there was much more to it than that. Now it is time to put the job of tracking drug money onto a more systematic basis.

So far, the issue is not the claim of banking privacy. It is a technical matter of sifting out the drug money from the millions of legal transactions running through the banks' interconnected computers every day.

Drug dealers know that cash deposits over \$10,000 are routinely reported to the

enforcement authorities. That gives them an incentive to make slightly smaller deposits, often moving from one branch of a bank to another to avoid being noticed by tellers. But the computer can be used to diminish the anonymity that the computer has provided, and machines can be programmed to highlight repeated deposits to the same accounts from various branches. The bankers say that they are ready to help, but they need faster and more precise information from the enforcement agencies about changes in the drug runners' tactics.

Oddly, this kind of close cooperation between the banks and the enforcement agencies is still at an early stage. There is plenty of good will, apparently, but the precise methods of operation are only beginning to be worked out.

Given the size of the banking system and the speed at which it works, even the tightest of policing will never catch up with all of the drug money. But better cooperation, by the day and by the hour, can significantly help to lower the profitability of drug dealing and raise the risks. In a struggle in which there will be no final victories, that would be a crucial contribution.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Fearless Mr. Alsop

The career of Joseph Wright Alsop Jr., who died Monday at age 78, pretty much spanned and reflected the political half-century that began in Franklin Roosevelt's prime. During that time, which was characterized by profound political change at home and much turbulence and bloodshed abroad, Joe Alsop wielded enormous influence in Washington — on the institutions of government, on individuals in high places and on the tone and culture of political Washington. His instincts ran to strong presidential government, to a forceful assertion of U.S. interests overseas and to a withering contempt for what he took to be the trivial, manufactured issues and ghastly little venalities that seemed to preoccupy so many politicians and journalists along the Potomac. Mr. Alsop loved to gossip and was one of that ignoble art's world-class practitioners, but he never confused good gossip with good journalism.

The obituary accounts highlight his post-war career — his feud with the anti-communist McCarthy, his fusillade of reports that helped to bring down a defense secretary, Louis Johnson, in the late 1940s; his involvement with John F. Kennedy's campaign; his own campaign to preserve and strengthen the American commitment in Vietnam and to enlarge, not decrease, defense spending in the years when both Vietnam and defense spending had become hugely unpopular among his friends and colleagues. Two things should strike you here.

One is that Joe Alsop — who, to his dying day, found journalistic anxiety about "becoming part of the political process," ludicrous — was unabashedly engaged in the give and take of Washington politics, both in and out of his column. He had not the slightest hesitation to advise the public people he encountered or to taunt and denounce them as he saw fit, and in dispute he could be brutal. The other is that Joe Alsop, paradoxically, though considered the very embodiment of the "Washington establishment," spent much of his personal and professional life at odds with that establishment's preferred wisdom. He was a social and sociable man who was, simultaneously, a loner, a fighter. Joe Alsop had the courage of his convictions — and he had an abundance of both courage and conviction.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Drugs: The 'Colombian War'

If the opportunity for an anti-drug crusade is clear, its outcome is less so. The traffickers wield considerable power. Several leaders of the Medellín cartel figure prominently on the Fortune magazine list (of the world's richest people). They control a veritable army of thousands of men. And up to now, the "cocaine kings" have always managed to escape prosecution.

Still worse, the traffickers have influential friends and protectors in many places. Consider the charges against General Nor-

leaga in Panama, the Cuban drug traffic, and the vain attempts to prosecute the notorious traffickers of Haiti and the Bahamas.

To put a stop to all this, some people have suggested outright legalization of drugs, while others recommend an American military intervention in the affected countries, despite past failures in Peru and Bolivia. Perhaps it is time to reverse the reasoning. The beginnings of a solution certainly lie in the United States, where most drug consumers are found. That is where the battle will be won or lost.

—Le Monde (Paris)

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OPINION



For the Industrial Nations, a Swing Back to the Left?

By Kevin Phillips

WASHINGTON — Surprising parallels have developed in recent years in the politics of the Group of Seven industrial nations — the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada and Italy. There has been an unprecedented conservative coloration on 10 years of politics and policy-making in the world's leading economies. But the coming cycle could be more to the center-left as a reaction to the conservative excesses of the '80s.

The evidence is intriguing. The fashion of the late 1980s has been to emphasize the growing international sway of market economies. Yet at the grass roots of the G-7 nations, a different politics is catching hold. From Canada to Japan, emerging economic and environmental issues tilt mildly left instead of right.

The logic of a new political tide in the 1990s depends on something too little understood about the decade's unique success as the conservative governmental and philosophic heyday of the late 20th century. Other conservative periods of the postwar era were brief. The late-1950s convergence of Dwight Eisenhower, Charles de Gaulle, Konrad Adenauer and Harold MacMillan was overwhelmed quickly by the youthful liberal thrust of the early 1960s.

The 1980s, by contrast, were an ideological cavalry charge. Conservative governments held power in most G-7 countries. In contrast to the placid Eisenhower era, conservatism has been aggressive enough to exert ideological gravity even on nominally leftist regimes such as the French presidency of François Mitterand and the current Labor Party governments of Australia and New Zealand. Cooperation between the conservative political parties and governments dominating the G-7 has been unprecedented. In some cases, cross-fertilization of strategies and policies extended to assistance at election time. President Bush's May visit to Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany was a recent example; but Ronald Reagan helped Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the Falklands crisis and did everything but campaign for the Canadian Conservatives just before the 1988 election.

Tokyo provided important 1988 election year help to the Bush campaign by supporting the dollar. Indeed, from 1985 to 1989, cooperative management of the world economy was what the G-7 became known for. Without the participants' common conservative politics, it probably would not have worked. But leaders of G-7 countries shared similar national constituencies in business and finance, as well as commitments to tax reduction and deregulation. The wide success of this agenda, coupled with the longevity and sweep of conservative political control in most of the G-7, supports the thesis of the modern West's first political megacycle.

But the tides of history are hard to predict. The G-7 became known for national politics patterns may be whether the G-7 can dance a two-step — first one way, then another. For the moment, the evidence com-

ing in from 1989 elections and opinion surveys does suggest a counter-trend: G-7 countries, having moved to the right together during the 1980s, are now moving together back to the center, and possibly beyond.

This reaction is most vivid in the nations with the world's leading stock markets — the United States, Canada, Britain and Japan — where the rousing economic successes of the 1980s have concentrated benefits among a fifth or a tenth of the population and left others grumbling about declining "quality of life" measurements and rising tax burdens.

While top income tax brackets have been reduced, regressive taxes have been imposed on the general public — new national consumer taxes in Japan and Canada, Britain's replaced "poll tax" (a new head tax to replace local property taxes) and rising U.S. Social Security taxes. This is the dark side of conservative politics, and signs of a voter revolt have been multiplying. France swung back to the Socialists in 1988, and they promptly reimposed a controversial wealth tax. Meanwhile, this spring, electoral red lights began flashing for Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative Party, largely due to public anger over such measures as the poll tax and

proposed privatization of water and electricity, coupled with reforms that voters believed might cripple the popular National Health Service.

In June, a revitalized Labor Party beat the Conservatives in Britain's European Parliament elections by a stunning 40.1 percent to 34.7 percent. There is growing belief that Labor may just have a chance to win the next general election, expected in 1991.

By late 1988, polls in Japan were also charting a potential revolution — increasing belief that the nation's middle-class society was coming unglued. In one government-sponsored poll, 74 percent called their system unfair while more than half complained of a widening income gap. When the Liberal Democratic Party government imposed a 3 percent consumption tax, voters began rebelling. Scandals, of course, hurt the party's popularity, too, and last month, the "yokai" Socialist Party won a stunning parliamentary victory. Full legislative elections are expected this year, and Liberal Democratic Party control of the government may give way to a coalition.

In Canada, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, a Conservative, is in trouble over plans for a 9 percent value-added tax. Polls indicate 70 percent

voter disapproval. West Germany's governing Christian Democrats are also shaky. Based on present trends, some analysts expect only two or three of the G-7 governments to be in conservative hands by 1992.

But do the political shifts elsewhere have relevance for the United States? Stipulating that the United States was the principal engine of the global conservative trend of the 1980s, can the process work in reverse?

Maybe. The Bush administration is far more popular than the other conservative governments in the G-7, and the Democrats have been a less aggressive and articulate counterforce than some other opposition parties. But the Bush administration's high ratings come largely from its successes in international, not domestic, affairs.

The Democratic speaker of the House, Thomas Foley, has begun expressing concern about "the alienation and separation of economic classes in this country." As a new Democratic theme this would follow the emerging G-7 model for successful opposition parties in a world of increasing political interdependence.

The writer, who publishes the American Political Report and Business and Public Affairs Fortnightly, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

A Lesson of Hope for Drug Fighters

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As the United States prepares for yet another assault on the malignant problem of drugs, the greatest barrier to success is not obvious. It is not the Colombian drug cartel, the shortage of treatment centers or the scarcity of prison cells, serious though those are.

The greatest barrier is the cynical belief that the problem is beyond remedy. Too many Americans think that the people caught in the drug trap are too far gone to be saved, that they do not really want to be helped. You often find the same defeatist attitude in discussions on improving the schools, aiding the homeless or even improving U.S. economic competitiveness.

There is no justification for such defeatism. As evidence, consider the report just published by the Southern Regional Project on Infant Mortality.

In 1985, the Southern Governors Association and the Southern Legislative Conference formed a joint task force to attack the region's frighteningly high infant-mortality rates. When the project started, statistics showed that none of the 17 participating states was losing fewer than 10 of every 1,000 infants during the first year of life. The death rate, which topped 15 in some states, was closer to Third World standards than to the advanced industrial nations of Europe.

Many deaths resulted from the mother's malnutrition causing low birth-weight babies. Often, the teen-age parents lacked even rudimentary knowledge of how to care for their infants. And in too many places, pre- and post-natal care were not available or not being used.

The state officials decided that the human tragedy and economic waste was intolerable, and they pledged to improve the situation. How well they have begun to do is indicated in their report, "A Bold Step: The South Acts to Reduce Infant Mortality."

By 1987, 16 of the 17 states (Delaware being the exception) had significantly reduced their infant-mor-

tality rates. The death rate nationwide declined in those four years, but nine of the Southern states achieved greater reductions than the national average. Among those that started with relatively low death rates, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas have reduced their rates below the current national average of 10 per thousand. Mississippi and South Carolina, which began with the highest death rates among the 17 states, made notable gains.

They did it by attacking all phases of the problem, not trying to find a single "magic bullet" cure. At the outset, the project staff came up with a checklist of 27 programs that plausibly could contribute to reducing the infant death rate. They ranged from establishing special adolescent health care clinics to requiring hospitals to admit all women in labor. Expansion of Medicaid benefits to reach more of the poor was a key.

The report also shows intelligent adaptations and innovations to meet local needs. South Carolina, for example, began screening Medicaid-eligible pregnant women to assure that they were sent to an appropriate facility at the time of delivery.

Georgia has established an effective counseling program, using teen-agers trained in schools, churches and community organizations to work with their contemporaries on understanding the responsibilities and problems of pregnancy. The state also has trained nurses as midwives and placed them in public clinics.

North Carolina now subsidizes insurance premiums for doctors who agree to provide obstetrical services in rural counties where such help is hard to find.

The point is that when the officials of these states identified a serious problem and agreed to attack it, they did not stop with a declaration of good intentions. They took up every possible avenue that they looked hopeful, committed resources and evaluated what works.

If national leaders will do that with the drug crisis, there is no reason to throw up our hands in despair.

The Washington Post.

The Forgotten Refugees: Down and Out in Djibouti

By Roger P. Winter

DIKIL, Djibouti — This place is at the end of the earth. Situated in the Horn of Africa between the bellies of Ethiopia and Somalia, its weather makes August in Washington look good, particularly from here in jail. It has been raining 120 degrees Fahrenheit this week. The heat vacuums the moisture out of your body; you could dry to death.

For refugees, Djibouti is the end of the road. A small country, surrounded by the violence endemic to its neighbors, it has become a hot spot in another sense of the word — a place to which many run for safety. But its limits are many and its fear of being overwhelmed from the outside is a driving force.

Not all who seek to come here are unwelcome. The French military and businessmen are present in large numbers in this former French colony. But the refugees do not frequent the French hotels and night spots.

In 1984-85, Djibouti got bad name in the refugee world, as did the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Thousands of refugees were forcibly returned to Ethiopia in a series of actions that made no one proud. A recent repatriation was handled better, and now UNHCR claims there are only 1,500 Ethiopian refugees here, most at a godforsaken little town called Dikil.

But the Ethiopian refugees are not really today's big problem for Djibouti; the 30,000 Somali refugees are. In May 1988, violence between the forces of the Siad Barre government and the rebel Somali National Move-

ment broke out all over northern Somalia. Refugees poured into Ethiopia and Djibouti. They reported widespread indiscriminate killing of civilians, especially of the Isaaq clan, which supplies most of the rebel fighters. This is not to suggest that the rebels are without blemish. But the refugees I have talked to are universally clear on who the victimizer is. They talk convincingly of the shooting of children, the strafing of civilian refugee columns, the destruction of major portions of northern cities.

And so they come — even here. The Ethiopian government harshly restricts visitation to its Somali refugee camps, where horrendous conditions prevail. And there has been little independent reporting about the hundreds of thousands of civilians in blacked-out northern Somalia. But in Djibouti you can see them, though officially they are not here.

The Djibouti government chooses not to call them "refugees," and so UNHCR takes only half steps to protect them. But they are as surely refugees as I have seen. No government recognition, no UNHCR, no private humanitarian organizations to assist. Nothing but relatives and friends to help them survive in a ragged underground existence.

There are a few exceptions. Before my arrest, I encountered 10 of the most decent men I have ever been in pleasure to meet. All were recently released by Mohammed Siad Barre in a futile gesture to improve his human

rights image. All had been in solitary confinement for eight years. They were doctors, engineers and other professionals whose only crime had been to initiate self-help activities in their hometown of Hargeisa, starting with the upgrading of the local hospital. They were told that they were the only surviving members of their families. Several told how one man confined in a nearby cell went mad and screamed for three years.

Understanding how they maintained their own sanity was hard for me. But their shock upon release was equally dramatic.

They found their entire nation had been ransacked. Hargeisa had been nearly destroyed. Some had had family members killed. Almost all surviving family members are refugees. For some, the ultimate degradation was discovering that, pursuant to a Somali government decree, their marriages had been annulled. Several wives who had waited for years with no hope that their husbands would be released had found new husbands.

These 10 men, of all the Somali refugees in Djibouti, are exceptions; their cases are well known to the human rights community. A few weeks ago they were in danger of forced repatriation. Now, because of interventions by human rights activists and the U.S. government, they will not be forced out of Djibouti.

But what of the other 30,000 here at the end of the earth? One hopes that the world will not just forget

them — the human burden that Djibouti now grudgingly bears.

The writer, director of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, was detained in a Djibouti border area for lack of authorization. He was released four days later because authorization was not required. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Armenians Arrive

CONSTANTINOPLE — The prosecution of the Kurdish chief Moussa Bey for his alleged persecutions of the Christian population in Armenia has not yet commenced, but witnesses are arriving from the East prepared to testify to his barbarities. Forty-eight persons arrived here today (Aug. 30). They include one Mussulman, thirty-nine Armenians men, five women and three Christian priests of the Orthodox Armenian Church.

1914: Russian Advances

ST. PETERSBURG — Desperate fighting in Eastern Prussia continued between the Russian forces and the Germans in the districts of Soldau, Allenstein and Bischofsburg, where the German army corps that had been driven back from Gumbinnen had concentrated and had been reinforced by fresh troops. The Russian army has occupied Allenstein. The Germans, after suffering heavy

Civil Society: Its Limits And Needs

By Flora Lewis

MINORCA, Spain — There was a meeting in early August at Pope John Paul II's summer palace in Castel Gandolfo on civil society and what it means. It is not a new concept, but it has a new immediacy and importance as people in various parts of the world come to grips with the wrenching problems of transformation and advancing humane values.

Most of the participants were distinguished philosophers and historians. The pope listened attentively for three days — "a silent pope," he said at the end, with a chuckle.

There were not many answers. Dogma was set aside. But the questions reflected a new quest for universality and commonly accepted values at a time when people can ignore or seek to dominate each other only at common peril.

Obviously, different countries are affected in different ways. Widespread communications bring a compulsion to draw on the experience of others, sometimes too mechanically, provoking revulsion and violent rejection. There are special aspects of the long European experience of civilization, several scholars concluded, that made their societies and cultures offering different values from the East — Islam, India, China, also Russia and its empire.

Can these others simply appropriate Western values successfully? That is dubious, though underlying social issues are the same — unity versus pluralism and the stress of competition, society's needs versus the needs of the individual.

W. Theodore de Bary, a Far Eastern scholar at Columbia University, noted that people in the East had to adapt to limits — of geography, of population, of resources — that the West is only beginning to face.

But the most topical concern, the reason for focusing on civil society now, is the surge of demand by people under totalitarian rule to regain command of their destiny. Not surprisingly, the spotlight at Castel Gandolfo was on Poland, an immediate example of exhilarating change that must be managed so as not to bring destructive turmoil.

The question for Poland is only how, not whether, to get out of the existing system, "a non-violent passage from the totalitarian regime to democratic liberties," said Bronislaw Geremek. Solidarity's parliamentary leader, "Destroying civil society was the essence of the system. Constructing it is the essence of liberation."

"The only way to fight the state of force is a refusal of force," he said. Mr. Geremek said Polish society had achieved a sense of community to support it, "but not yet democracy. It is the opposite in the West."

He saw twin dangers on the way: anomie, a state of paralyzing chaos and too much unity with no room for pluralism. His colleague, the writer Adam Michnik, said buoyantly: "We want to reform an unreformable system. We make islands of liberty, to become an archipelago of liberty."

The others debated the definition of civil society. Not the Poles. "We don't need to define it," said Mr. Geremek. "We see it and feel it."

One qualification of civil society is damaged by extreme violence. When the power of the state is such that the only avenue for change is rebellion or revolution, civil society must seek strength in a community of resistance so as not to create a new structure of repressive power. "We must have the courage to be wishy-washy," said Albert Hirschman, a social scientist from Princeton.

It is a different approach to the eternal question of power, an understanding that real change in the modern age requires not the seizure of power, the revolutionary dream, but the dispersal of power. It is not utopian, which tends to justify dictatorial notions because the few claim to know what is best for the many. It must be inspired by a sense of the common good or democracy becomes "boring, fragile and weak," in the words of Sir Owen Chadwick, a historian from Cambridge.

Modern society requires specialists, a differentiation of interests and objectives, and therefore fails without pluralism. But it also needs to harmonize the citizens' efforts. Totalitarianism destroys all associations it cannot dominate. Civil society needs constant organizing.

It is a search for ways to influence and guide the community without compressing power into a critical mass, which favors abuse. There is more than one way to reach for the benefits of modernity, but not really more than one way to be free.

The New York Times.

OPINION

Gorbachev's Risky Journey
Toward Historical Truths

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Of all the changes made by Mikhail Gorbachev in the name of glasnost, the most important may be his steps toward truth in history. Important — and unsettling in its consequences.

Lies about history are essential to totalitarianism. Lacking a true basis for political legitimacy, the tyrannical state invents and reinvents a past to justify its existence and demote its opponents. Orwell made the point with devastating effect in "Nineteen Eighty-Four." His hero, Winston Smith, had the job of removing inconvenient facts from the records of the past and putting them down the Memory Hole to be burned.

The Nazis did their best to conceal their slaughter of Jews, and to wipe out all traces of it as defeat loomed. Today, the apologists for Hitler's Germany devote much effort to revising history — to insisting that there was no Holocaust.

A state that begins to face the truth about its past signals that it is turning away from totalitarianism. That is why experts on the Soviet Union have found Mr. Gorbachev's steps to open the historical record convincing evidence that he is serious about change.

Mr. Gorbachev has gone far beyond Nikita Khrushchev in rehabilitating the victims of Stalin. Even Trotsky is making his way back into print. Lenin is open to question in the Soviet press.

On sensitive matters of foreign relations, too, history is being faced. Earlier this year the Soviet government recognized that the Polish officers buried by the thousands in the Katyn forest in

World War II were murdered not by Hitler but by Stalin. And now it has admitted the existence of the secret Hitler-Stalin agreements that divided Poland between the two and turned Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania over to the Soviet sphere of influence.

The consequences that historical truth may have are now being dramatically illustrated in the Baltic states. On the 50th anniversary last week of the Soviet-German pact and secret protocols that cost the Baltic states their independence, hundreds of thousands of people linked hands across the three states and demanded the right to "restore their independent statehood."

An official commission of the Lithuanian legislature declared last week that absorption of the country by the Soviet Union in 1940 was invalid.

How Mr. Gorbachev can deal with the demand for Baltic independence, if it is pressed with increasing fervor, is hard to see. It depends on those three republics to lead the way in economic reform. Besides, to let them go would invite other republics in the Soviet Union to demand their independence.

Yet Mr. Gorbachev has allowed the Baltic movement to develop. He did not stop the formation of nationalist blocs in the three republics. He published the secret 1939 agreement. He let the extraordinary human chain demonstration happen. Moscow television even showed it.

Perhaps he believes that Baltic nationalist feelings can be accommodated within the Soviet Union. That would mean an astonishing transformation of the Soviet system toward a federalism on the Madisonian model, allowing a genuine degree of regional independence.

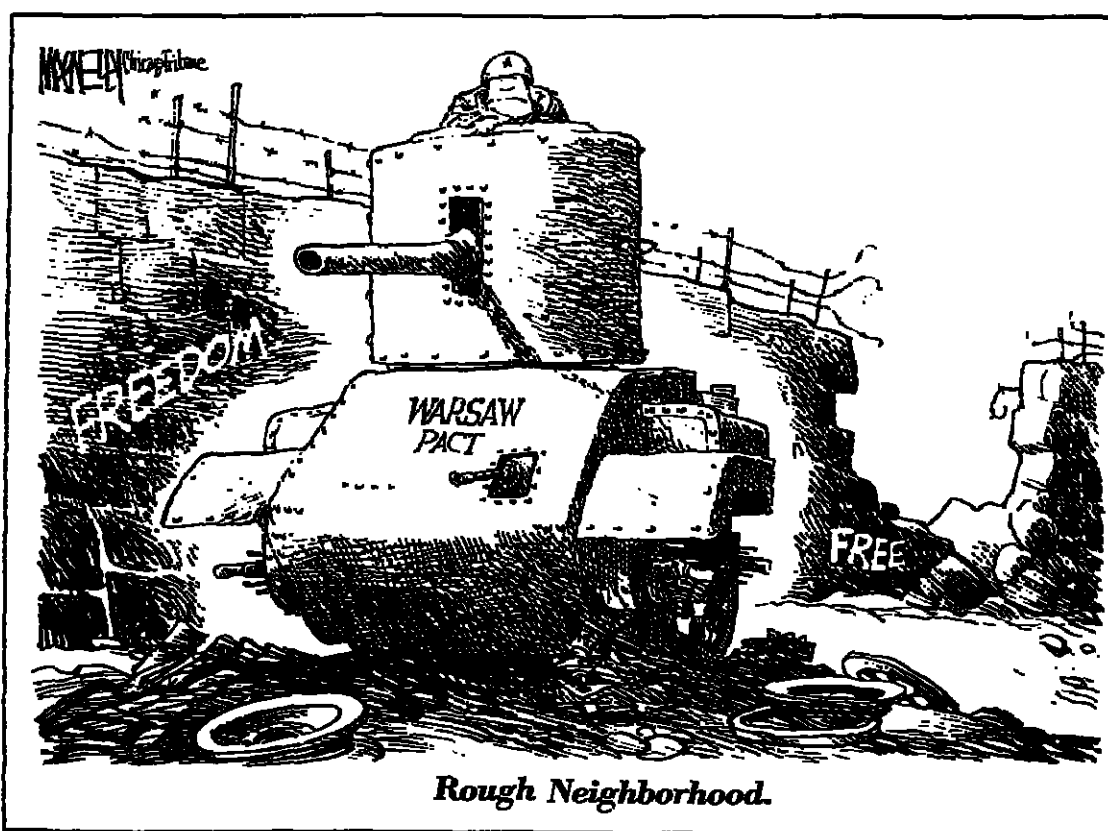
Certainly, if the Baltic states are to remain in the Soviet Union in the long run, the association has to be based on a new kind of legitimacy. The basis can no longer be the lie that used to be so blandly stated by officials there: that the people freely chose to join the Soviet Union in 1940. Truth about the past could conceivably help legitimize some form of political compromise now.

Other truths of Soviet history wait to be faced. For me the most poignant is the truth of what happened on Aug. 21, 1968: the crushing of the "Prague Spring." Admitting that would have large consequences, too, for Moscow and some of its allies.

Could Mikhail Gorbachev have thought through such profound questions before he started down the road to historical truth? That would be a large order for any politician.

But he must have known in at least a general way how upsetting — how revolutionary — truth could be. He must have believed that the risks were outweighed by the benefits: the liberating power of truth. He started down the road. Will he stay on it now that the risks are at hand?

The New York Times.



Rough Neighborhood.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A New Course for UNESCO

Some would belittle the achievements of the director-general of UNESCO, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, who is guiding that United Nations agency under trying circumstances ("Adrift Among Good Intentions," Aug. 8).

Mr. Mayor has had to pay heed to legitimate Western complaints that UNESCO still has not reformed itself and that it continues to overplay its political and ideological role to the detriment of its basic missions. But he also hears Third World calls for the involvement of UNESCO in activities countering racism and apartheid, and promoting human rights. And Mr. Mayor has inherited an agency without the membership of the United States and that country's 25 percent budget contribution.

Despite this, as a former consultant to UNESCO, I believe that Mr. Mayor's six-year program proposals, to be put forward at the forthcoming UNESCO general conference, have some promising features. Basically they seek to expand UNESCO's role as a development agency by means of sustained fieldwork to promote literacy and education. And the program envisages sustained and painstaking work to develop Third World capabilities in communication, rather than the elaboration of universally valid documents on the production and flow of information.

This is not to say that Mr. Mayor is trying to reduce UNESCO to a development agency. The organization's research projects on oceanography, hydrology, cli-

mate and conservation are being continued. Mr. Mayor also hopes to continue UNESCO's activities to preserve museums and archaeological sites, as well as the agency's work relating to the application of international conventions protecting the rights of authors, performers, artists, broadcasting organizations and copyright proprietors in scientific, musical and cinematographic works.

MULLATH VASUDEVAN, Cannes.

The report on UNESCO's problems brings to mind a cardinal mistake in the staffing of international organizations. Most positions in such organizations are filled in accordance with quotas for employment of citizens of the member nations. As a result, ideally suited candidates are often ignored. In some cases, the national governments of candidates also apply pressures. All of this leads to inefficiencies in management. A change in recruitment policies would go a long way toward improving the performance of these organizations.

M. D. SHANKAR, Surabaya, Indonesia.

A Party Worthy of a Prince

Congratulations and many happy returns to Malcolm Forbes, who dazzled his toady guests with a "monumental" show for his 70th birthday ("Malcolm of Morocco: Bash of the Century," Features, Aug. 27). While I wish him many more such happy occasions, a question comes to mind: Would Mr. Forbes care to do-

nate to a charitable organization half the amount he spent for his fabulous party? A. D. N. BROWN, Geneva.

Traditionally, nobles supported the arts and architecture. Their money paid the salaries of musicians and painters, cooks and caterers. Tailors and pastry chefs, builders and jewelers all benefited from the largesse of princes, as did the merchants who supplied the cloth, the cabbages, the silver clasp and pastry flour.

When Mr. Forbes spends a couple of million dollars on a birthday party, the result is a cascade of salaries to grocers, musicians, jet mechanics — the list is almost endless. The money did not go to savings and loan bailouts, junk bonds or Stealth bombers. It was used for fun, and it served a lot of people. We need more princes to do such parties.

FRANK L. GROSSMANN, Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, France.

A Wajda Film and the Book

In his outburst of indignation about Andrzej Wajda's allegedly anti-Semitic film "The Land of Promise," G. V. Dryansky (Letters, July 18) labors under misconceptions. Far from being a "Marxist morality play," as he calls it, the film is based on the homonymous novel by W. Reymont, a Polish author who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1924 and who was criti-

Mr. Millennium's Advice:
Get Ready for the Oh-Ohs

By Lewis Grossberger

NEW YORK — I know people don't want to hear this, but they have yet another problem to worry about. The end is nigh — of the decade, the century and, more to the point, the millennium. Here comes the most important calendar flip in a thousand years. And who's doing anything about it?

The average citizen, not used to thinking in epochal terms, doesn't realize how

MEANWHILE

little time is left before the mega-event. Take it from me: The Big Two Triple O (as insiders call it) is right on top of us. Are Americans just going to stand around looking silly while the Japanese or the Libyans or someone gets a jump on them? Or are they going to hit the future running?

The country must do more than the minimum on the millennium. It should be celebrated with all the grandiosity, excess and overkill we Americans can muster. National pride is at stake. There is much planning to do. Why,

just the logistics of recruiting and training enough Elvis impersonators boggles the mind.

We'll need the greatest procession of tall ships ever. I propose manning them with short sailors, to make them seem even taller.

We'll need lavish, expensive spectacles galore — cosmic fireworks, intercontinental parades (featuring floats that really float) and a distinguished, award-winning PBS series that will make you feel as though you've been watching it for 1,000 years.

We'll need a theme. Up to now, we've been naming only our decades: The Me Decade, The Roaring 20s and so forth. Let's quit playing it safe. Let's come up with a catchy name for the next thousand years. How about The World Peace, Human Brotherhood and Doo-Wop Nostalgia Millennium?

Okay, it's only a suggestion. I'm open to other ideas.

There are many, many other questions that need to be resolved:

How will we refer to the first decade of the first century of the new millennium? The oh-ohs? The onesies? The noneties? The singies?

Will people be writing "19" on their checks for the first few centuries?

When does the thing start, anyway? Most people would say January 1, 2000, but mathematicians and other know-it-alls insist on January 1, 2001. Imagine how many irritable letters to the editor this dispute will produce! To have any hope of settling it in time for the party, we must start squabbling now. How will we cope with the massive depression that sets in all over the globe when all the people who thought the year 2000 would always be way off in the far-distant future suddenly realize that it's here and it's so, they must be incredibly old?

Should I go down to Chinatown and stock up on 1,000-year-old eggs in the hope their price will skyrocket once millennium sweeps America?

The current era is quickly slipping away without America's leaders taking action (or notice). That's why I've had to jump in and get the ball rolling. I guess I've sort of become Mr. Millennium, but only because someone had to take charge, not because of any inordinate ambition on my part, I assure you.

As millennium spokesperson, I'll be seen frequently discussing the subject with Ted, Oprah, Phil, Sally Jesse and Geraldo (as well as publicizing my book, "The Millennium Diet") throughout the waning days of the old era.

Look for me there. And give till it hurts. Because this could be the only new millennium you get.

Mr. Grossberger writes regularly about media for 7 Days, a weekly magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Friend of Liberty...

HOW the government of Mikhail Gorbachev — whose policies of openness and reconstruction have made possible the resurgence of Baltic nationalism — will respond to all that remains an open question.

So is the response of the West, particularly the United States, both to the nationalist turmoil in the Baltic and to the troubles elsewhere in the Soviet bloc. A part of us, of all Americans — a romantic part, perhaps — yearns to share in that assertion of human freedom that was expressed so eloquently more than a century ago by the popular leader of another of Europe's "little" peoples. "No man has a right to put a stop to the forward march of a nation," said the Irishman Charles Stewart Parnell. "No man has a right to say to a people, 'This shall you go, and no further.'"

At the same time, the principled but prudent voice of a great American statesman who confronted similar situations in his own day counsels caution: "We are the friend of liberty everywhere," said John Quincy Adams, "but the custodian of none but our own."

— The Los Angeles Times.

GENERAL NEWS

The German Exodus: No Future in East

Honecker, Resisting Change, Faces Crisis Unmatched Since Wall Went Up

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

BERLIN — While neighboring Poland revealed in its move away from Communist rule, East Germans doubly marked the 77th birthday of their ailing and unyielding leader, Erich Honecker, by continuing to flee his land as best they could.

The juxtaposition illustrated Eastern Europe's contrasts as it emerges from Soviet dominance — the piecemeal shedding of communism in one country while an old man doggedly clings to power and ideology in another against a backdrop of quickening frustration and flight.

From the onset of Soviet openness and restructuring, Mr. Honecker and his solid bloc of old comrades in the East German Politburo have insisted that their land, long the most prosperous and orderly in the Soviet orbit, had no need for the changes blowing from the Kremlin.

But an extraordinary summer exodus, much of it by vacationers taking advantage of Hungary's newly relaxed border with Austria, told a starkly different story.

On his birthday Friday, Mr. Honecker was absent from public view, reported by the official press to be recuperating from an operation for gallstones.

But the official reaction to the gathering defection at home and developments elsewhere in Eastern Europe remained unchanged — a stubborn rejection of political and economic change and a stream of anti-Western boilerplate in the controlled press accusing West Germany of inciting defections and meddling in East German affairs.

Mass flight, to be sure, is hardly a new phenomenon in the country that built the Berlin Wall in 1961 to stem an exodus, and even in Poland the fledgling democracy has not halted a Westward migration by thousands of Poles seeking better economic opportunities.

But according to diplomats and informed East Berliners, few if any of the tens of thousands of East Germans seeking to flee to West Germany are leaving primarily for economic reasons.

"All the ones we have talked to," a diplomat said, "simply felt they had no prospects here, that the system was bankrupt but would linger indefinitely, and they simply wanted to move to a Germany where they did have a future." Under West German law, East Germans are eligible for automatic citizenship, with full social benefits.

And unlike the situation in Poland, which has a long tradition of shipping its sons to work abroad, the yearning of many East Germans to move to "capitalist" West Germany challenged the very reason for the existence of a separate, Communist German state.

In a recent much-noted radio interview, the chief East German ideologist, Otto Reinhold, publicly acknowledged what many Westerners had noted before, that its Marxist ideology and system was all that really justified the existence of the German Democratic Republic as a country separate from the Federal Republic. Unlike Poland or Hungary, he implied, East Germany could not adopt West-

ern models without undermining its autonomy.

The theme was picked up Friday in Neues Deutschland, the main Communist Party newspaper, which quoted a lecturer at the party academy in East Berlin as arguing that it was "absolutely out of the question" to

NEWS ANALYSIS

merge socialism and capitalism, and that those who sought this were in effect challenging "the results of World War II and the socialist revolution on German soil."

The tide of refugees has posed a painful dilemma for Budapest, which is wary of allowing a mass defection but has also pledged not to force the East Germans home. The scope of the problem was underscored Friday when the Hungarian prime minister, Miklos Nemeth, and his foreign minister, Gyula Horn, flew to Bonn for four hours of private talks with West German officials.

In all, East Germany is expected to lose at least 100,000 citizens this year alone, 80,000 of working age, in the legal and illegal migration. How many more would leave if they could is a matter of conjecture, but Western diplomats have estimated that 5 to 10 percent of East Germany's 16.7 million citizens have already taken active steps to leave their homeland.

The malaise has confronted the Communist regime with a crisis unparalleled since the construction of the Berlin wall.

Contributing to the air of uncertainty is the lack of information about Mr. Honecker's condition. The official press reported briefly that he had undergone an operation and was "on the road to recovery," a formulation that inevitably had wags saying he was "on the road to the Hungarian border." There has been nothing more since.

Most diplomats believe that he is, in fact, recovering and will soon be back at the helm. But even if he is not, there is no real expectation that his passing would bring change.

The ruling Politburo is still dominated by a

clutch of conservative and paternalistic old men shaped, like Mr. Honecker, by Stalinism and Nazi repression. They seem proud of having formed the most prosperous economy in the Soviet bloc and are largely blind to the despondency spreading across their land.

These leaders have repeatedly made their attitude clear by rejecting any economic overhaul at home, censoring an occasional Soviet publication, landing the crackdown in China and maintaining close relations with others in what has become known as the Communist "rejection front" — Romania, Czechoslovakia, North Korea and Cuba.

Most diplomats believe that, despite stagnation in the economy, the sort of economic collapse that forced Poland's Communists to retreat is unlikely. For all its troubles, the East German economy is nowhere near Poland's level, and the standard of living remains the highest in Eastern Europe.

More important, West Germany has made it national policy never to let East Germany collapse, both out of a sense of responsibility for the fellow Germans living there and to preserve a viable country in anticipation of eventual reunification, which is a basic tenet of the West German constitution. Billions in West German funds flow into the East annually, providing a permanent safety net.

The existence of West Germany has also precluded the formation of a major dissident movement. Disaffected East Germans who might have demanded changes in another East European land have the option of simply moving to another German state.

Bonn has been prepared to pay large sums to buy freedom for jailed political prisoners, and East Germany has been happy to collect the ransom money and free itself of troublemakers.

"They have a crisis," a Western diplomat said. "There's a complete lack of trust between the government and the government, the economy is in decline, large numbers want to escape, the ideology has been discredited from Warsaw to Vladivostok."

"Anywhere else," he added, "this would be a recipe for people to go in the streets. But here, they have a consistent blood transfusion from West Germany."

For Mr. Honecker, the crisis comes two years after what he had hoped to be the crowning achievement of his long rule, an official trip with full diplomatic honors to West Germany.

The visit opened the way to many more visits West by East Germans. But instead of the gratitude and respect he thought were his due, the taste of the West only intensified the frustrations and yearnings of East Germans, making even more vivid and enticing the picture of West Germany they already had from unlimited access to West German television.

The exodus from East Germany has also raised problems for West Germany, not least the prospect that it could seriously damage the East German economy. As Egon Bahr, the longtime Social Democratic leader who was a major architect of West Germany's policy toward the East, said ironically: "It cannot be in the interest of the two Germanys if reunification happens in West Germany."

170 Refugees Flee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Some 170 East Germans escaped to Austria during the night as refugees continued to use Hungary as a passage to the West, the Red Cross said Tuesday.

Sixty of them reported at Bonn's embassy in Vienna for transfer to West Germany. Most of the refugees crossed the border in small clusters of 5 to 10 people, rather than in the larger groups that fled to Austria before Hungary last week tightened border controls, the Red Cross said.

Six hundred East Germans fled across the border at the weekend and another 200 on Monday.

In another development, the state-run East German youth newspaper, Junge Welt, in a harsh letter on the exodus, called the refugees traitors.

The letter also said people who flee harm "those who are true to their country and are helping to build it up." (Reuters, AP)

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A Restored and Enhanced 'Alexander Nevsky'



International Herald Tribune

Mortier, who is Belgian, took over in Brussels in 1981 and rapidly made the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie one of the most exciting opera houses in Europe, on a relatively low budget. Under his direction, it has become known for adventurous repertory, contemporary stagings of standard works, and coherent cycles of the works of Mozart and others. He also was involved in the early planning of the new Opéra Bastille in Paris.

Freed's 'V'

By Michael Billington

LONDON — Donald Freed, the American dramatist unafraid to take the big issues, in "Circe and Bravado" showed a first lady (Faye Dunaway) to insanity by the presidential bid to winnable nuclear war. In "The Quaker Man," he launched a passionate attack on the supra-national arrogance of the United Nations and the destabilizing tactics it advocated in Central America.

The print was a new one, made directly from the 51-year-old original nitrate negative, and it had a visual clarity, contrast and definition of detail that seem extraordinary to a veteran "Novsky" viewer. Personally, I noticed a number of details for the first time (birds of prey and a wolf on the Lake Chud

The readability of the subtitles also shed new light on this old movie. Usually, the subtitles are shown in white at the bottom of the screen, and a lot of the sense is lost when the background shifts from black to white, and contrast and legibility disappear. In this performance, the subtitles had a separate screen, so every word came through clearly and the movie gained greater coherence.



It also makes it evident that this is a propaganda film, good guys against bad guys, black and white, in more than one sense, rather simple-minded in some dimensions and made with shortcuts and economies. For example, you can see the same Germans die two or three times in the big battle scenes, just as you can see the same Indians die more than once in some old, low-budget Westerns.

"Nevsky" does that. It not only spoke to its primary audience, the Russians, but it also spoke to the Americans in the 1930s. It speaks still to universal audiences. It is not only delivered Joseph Stalin's original message: that those who invade Russia will die and that it is glorious to defend your homeland. It conveys more universal messages about the horror and pain—and, yes, exhilaration—of war.

"For an orchestra, scheduling this 'Alexander Nevsky' is something like bringing in a guest artist," Gberman said in a recent interview. This guest will be warmly welcome on future visits.

By Michael Billington

His new play starts intriguingly. We are in a large Veterans Hospital in Los Angeles on Nov. 11. Enter Jack Lemmon as a thriving car-salesman and ex-World War II sergeant. He is slightly unnerved both by

Freed's point gradually becomes clear:

Freed writes as if we live in an age of gung-ho patriotism whereas I suspect we exist in age of constant historical self-examination.

Nunn sets the action in a late 19th-century world with military costumes hinting at the U.S. Civil War. But the main

Michael Billington is drama critic for The Guardian.

By James Helme Sutcliffe

Together they created the "New Bayreuth" style, one that — both because of its aesthetic clarity and its economy of means in a time of postwar shortages — was a potent influence in operatic stage design and direction until into the 1970s. The brothers alternated in their

Nature is cruel in the distribution of talent but can be equally cruel in redressing the balance. Wieland died at 49 in 1966 and Wolfgang Wagner, who is now 70, found himself the sole heir to the festival's artistic direction.

It opened this year's festival to the usual critical accusations of "boredom" and "traditional rut" for the staging, with the praise go-

true that his theoretical ideas about "crystal reflecting light" as a primeval aspect of life itself, resulted in what looked embarrassingly like Woolworth Christmas candles. But they worked better as Klingsor's magic garden, the evil magician himself in a startling red Mikado-

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

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N.Y. Stocks Hit by Program Trading

NEW YORK — Program trading brought prices broadly lower Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, as the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 16.73 points to 2,726.63.

On Monday, the Dow rose 11 points, helped by a surge in late buying.

While the market was broadly lower, with declining issues outnumbering gainers by a ratio of about 5 to 4, continued takeover speculation sent airline stocks higher.

Volume came to a moderate 175.1 million shares. On Monday, 131.18 million issues changed hands.

Analysts said program traders were the biggest players on Wall Street as many market participants were away on vacation or stayed on the sidelines in advance of Friday's U.S. unemployment report for August.

The market shrugged off the Commerce Department's report that the U.S. gross national product

uct, the broadest measure of the economy's performance, grew by 2.7 percent from April through June, a significant change from the 1.7 percent growth rate originally reported last month. The news eased fears that the U.S. economy could be slipping into a recession.

The report also contained good news about inflation. A closely watched gauge tied to the GNP indicated that inflation did not worsen during the second quarter, despite the strength in the economy.

But in the stock market, the GNP report was a non-event, said Michael Metz, market analyst at Oppenheimer & Co.

Donald Selkin, head of Prudential-Bache Securities' stock-index futures research, said that weakness in a few prominent blue chips at mid-afternoon, including General Electric, General Motors, and International Business Machines, dampened sentiment.

Talk of possible takeover interest lifted AMR, the parent of American Airlines, 9 1/2 to 90 1/4. There were rumors that the U.S. investor Marvin Davis, who is currently bidding for the parent of United Airlines, UAL, might make an offer for AMR. Mr. Davis denied the rumors.

Delta Air Lines also moved up sharply, rising 2 1/4 to 82 1/4. Drug stocks were active after the Food and Drug Administration said Monday it would withdraw approval for a generic version of the blood-pressure medicine Dyzide, manufactured by Bolar Pharmaceutical Co.

Bolar skidded 6 1/4 to 19 1/4 in American Stock Exchange trading, but other drug companies, including those selling competing brands of Dyzide, were up.

SmithKline Beecham was up 1/4 to 47 and Upjohn advanced 1/2 to 38 1/4 on the New York exchange.

The most actively traded issue on the New York exchange was Texas Utilities, which slipped 1/4 to 31 1/4.

The NYSE's composite index of all its listed stocks fell to 195.45. On the American Exchange, the market value index fell to 381.67.

Wertheim Says Outlook For Upjohn Good

DETROIT — Shares in Upjohn Co. rose Tuesday as Jonathan Gelles, an analyst at Wertheim Schroder & Co., said his firm has been an active buyer of the company's stock.

Upjohn shares rose 37.5 cents to \$37.75 on volume of 1.04 million shares in afternoon trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

In comments made to clients, Mr. Gelles said Upjohn stands to gain from high consumer interest in Rogaine, a hair-growth promoter, and from progress in marketing its anti-arthritic drug, Ansaid.

"I also noted that an inspection of the company's plant in Japan went well, suggesting Marogen could be approved in two to three months," Mr. Gelles said.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 29

Amsterdam AEX 1,230.00 +10.00
Brussels C20 1,230.00 +10.00
Frankfurt DAX 1,230.00 +10.00
London FTSE 1,230.00 +10.00
Paris CAC 1,230.00 +10.00
Stockholm OMX 1,230.00 +10.00
Switzerland SMI 1,230.00 +10.00
Tokyo Nikkei 1,230.00 +10.00
Zurich SMI 1,230.00 +10.00

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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Via The Associated Press

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MEDIA MARKETS

Kinder, Gentler Ads Mark Launch of Nissan Autos

By RANDALL ROTHENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he was awarded the advertising account for General Motors Corp.'s Saturn division, the largest new account in advertising history, Hal Kiney, the rumble-voiced San Francisco ad man, told the world last year, "I don't think we'll ever shoot a picture of a car going down a wet, windy road with pylons."

Nissan Motor Corp. beat him to the screen. The Japanese auto manufacturer's television campaign for its new Infiniti luxury car, which began on network television in the United States on Monday, features no windy roads, pylons, sexy models, jingles, slogans and — most significantly — no cars.

Following the pattern established in its print ads for the Infiniti, which were released earlier in the year, the ad agency Hill, Holliday, Connors, Cosmopolis allows the television camera to dwell on nine panoramas, among them lightning flashing in a distant sky, leaves reflected in a rippling pond and waves rolling over an other beach.

There are no MTV-style cuts; not once does the camera move. The visuals are serene and calming. "None of the imagery in the print or television is monumental in nature — it's human-scale," said Jack Sansolo, president of Hill, Holliday.

Truly, this is kinder and gentler automobile advertising, consciously designed for the age of George Bush that pop historians are already proclaiming. Americans, so the theory goes, are rejecting ostentatious wealth in favor of inherent quality — replacing Nancy Reagan's borrowed designer dresses for Barbara Bush's hand-me-down pearls.

Or, as Mr. Sansolo put it, the "new affluent class" that Nissan is trying to attract "does not believe in badges for badges' sake." The unusual \$60 million ad campaign is Nissan's effort to break through a wall of advertising that promises to be more cluttered with car commercials this fall than ever before.

THE THREE BIG television networks sold a record \$4 billion-worth of commercial time for the 1989-1990 season in their "upfront" sales period in the summer. Automakers accounted for about \$700 million of that, primarily because of a wave of new models scheduled to be introduced this fall.

Nissan and Toyota Motor Corp. are at the crest of that wave with their new lines of luxury models, the first attempts by the Japanese to compete directly with BMW, Mercedes-Benz and other European manufacturers in the U.S. luxury-car market.

Toyota released ads for its Lexus last week, and they follow the convention for luxury-import advertising established by David Ogilvy for Rolls-Royce in the 1950s: focus on engineering.

For at least two months, Nissan's ads will not show a car. Research by the manufacturer and the agency indicated that its target market — some eight million households populated by young professionals with incomes above \$50,000 — is "already open to the concept of a Japanese luxury car" because they have owned Japanese cars through their adult lives, Mr. Sansolo said.

Nature won out over technology because the scenes elicited notions of simplicity and serenity that could be associated with Japan and would differentiate the Infiniti from other luxury cars.

When Aretha Franklin sings "Who's Zoomin' Who?" on television in the next few weeks, that enigmatic phrase will refer to something understandable — video camcorders.

The rhythm-and-blues singer's hit song of a few years ago is the theme of a new consumer ad campaign for Sharp Electronics' audio and video products. In this case, zoomin' refers to the zoom lens of the Sharp VHS Camcorder. "We're single-mindedly focusing on this unique benefit," said Norman Hajjar, a senior vice president of Griffin Bacal, which created the campaign.

No pylons, no windy roads, no sexy models — and no cars.

Hoylake Said to Ready Cash Bid for BAT

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Hoylake Investments Ltd. appears to be readying an alternative cash offer for BAT Industries PLC as Britain's Takeover Panel considers whether to give the group more time to complete its bid.

A source close to Hoylake said Tuesday: "It is becoming clearer and clearer that once the panel has ruled and as soon as the U.S. regulatory hurdles are cleared, a cash offer would be forthcoming."

A deadline extension would provide a significant boost to Hoylake, which is fighting an uphill battle with U.S. insurance regulators on the question of future control of Farmer's Group Inc. BAT's California-based insurance subsidiary, Axa-Midi Assurances of France, has conditionally agreed with Hoylake to acquire Farmer's.

Hoylake, a consortium led by the financiers Sir James Goldsmith, Jacob Rothschild and Kerry Packer,

is offering £13.4 billion (\$21 billion) in securities for the diversified British tobacco conglomerate.

The source close to Hoylake, who declined to be named, said the consortium still believes it would be "lucky" to offer a cash alternative until it was clear that the bid would get U.S. regulatory clearance.

While a deadline extension would give Hoylake scope for completion of the U.S. review process, it would need to know how long that process would take, and its probable outcome, before it put cash on the table.

Hoylake would only be given such an opportunity if the Takeover Panel allowed the bid to lapse and then waived its one-year waiting period for a follow-up offer.

A panel lawyer said Tuesday that the panel's executive would decide within two weeks whether to relax the 81-day timetable.

Richard Godden, the lawyer and one of two panel officials assigned to evaluate Hoylake's petition, said

that he expected the deadline question to be clarified "clearly in advance" of Sept. 23, the final date for any revision of Hoylake's terms.

Decisions by the panel's executive on contested takeovers are typically appealed to the full 17-member panel.

Recent comments by panel officials have indicated that there are substantial grounds for granting an extension.

BAT is fiercely opposed to any extension. "Hoylake got itself into a mess on the U.S. regulatory front," said Michael Pridoux, BAT spokesman. "It is a mess of their own making. We see no reason why the Takeover Code should be amended to bail people out from their own mistakes."

BAT held a special board meeting Friday to discuss strategy and review responses from institutional investors to its recently released defense document. Mr. Pridoux said that BAT's chairman, Patrick Sheehy, described the responses as

"reflecting concern that, when Hoylake is defeated, the valuation problem will not have gone away."

Mr. Sheehy has acknowledged that his board needs to address a gap between the market valuation of BAT and the underlying value of the group's assets.

Mr. Pridoux said BAT's board did not discuss on Friday disposals of BAT assets as an option to raise shareholder value. He said the board is exploring a "whole range of alternatives."

Analysts said that by the first closing of the Hoylake offer at 3 P.M. Tuesday, few BAT shares had been tendered. An exact tally will be announced by Hoylake on Wednesday morning in line with Stock Exchange regulations.

They also noted that there will be a meeting of Anglo Leasing PLC shareholders Thursday, which could produce new developments. Anglo is the parent of Hoylake and a joint venture between Sir James and Mr. Rothschild.

With Dan Dorfman, 'Might' Is Not Always Right

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Stock market investors who picked up a copy of USA Today on June 6 had a nice, fat tip waiting for them. Paramount Communications Inc. reported the newspaper's financial columnist, Dan Dorfman, was "seriously weighing" a \$175 per share bid for Time Inc.

Mr. Dorfman had the story down cold. Later that day Paramount announced a hostile offer for Time, at precisely \$175 a share.

Two weeks later Mr. Dorfman did it again, breaking the news that Paramount would raise the ante on its stalled takeover to \$200 a share. "I had two great scoops," said Mr. Dorfman. "I live for that kind of thrill."

Mr. Dorfman, 57, may have bagged those two, but he is not always so prescient. More often than not, the tips and tidbits that he passes on in his USA Today column and in his frequent appearances on Cable News Network's "Moneyline" TV show never quite pan out as reported.

Perhaps less remembered than his Time-Paramount scoop, for instance, was the Dorfman-reported speculation that the investor Marvin Davis was considering buying Warner Communications Inc., or columns that Donald Trump was thinking about taking over World Inc., MCA Inc. and Gillette Co. So far, none of this has happened.

While those blind alleys were properly labeled "rumor," "gossip" or "speculation" by Mr. Dorfman, his news stories do not carry such qualifiers — and can be just as speculative.

In September, Mr. Dorfman's front-page article in USA Today's Money section had Irvin



Dan Dorfman

Jacobs "seriously interested" in buying the Greyhound Corp. Mr. Jacobs, known for his corporate raiding, never bid for it and disclaims an interest in doing so. Reebok International Ltd., Mr. Dorfman reported last March, was "in hush-hush talks to go private." Reebok is still public.

In April, Mr. Dorfman passed on the news that Mark IV Industries Inc. was "seriously intent" on buying Johnson Controls Inc. Instead, Mark IV bought a large block of another company.

The stocks of companies discussed prominently in his on-air work and bite-size news stories often move up or down on his mention alone.

Earlier this month, in an awesome display of Mr. Dorfman's power, Walt Disney Co. rose \$6.37 the day before a Dorfman column on the company ran — apparently on the basis of a small promotion box mentioning that Mr. Dorfman would discuss takeover speculation about the company the next day. When the column threw water on the notion of a Disney takeover, the company's shares fell \$4.87.

Mr. Dorfman is careful, he says, to call a rumor exactly that, and he maintains, as does his USA Today editor, Tom Petro, that his news stories have been accurate. "I am not a tout," Mr. Dorfman said.

If he is being used by his sources, Mr. Dorfman argued, then it's a two-way street.

"I'm using the user," he said. "The average guy out there has got a right to every fact I can give him. Doesn't every guy have a right to know what the chosen few know? What is the average guy anyway, a leeper?"

Mr. Dorfman's stock in trade is to report that a well-heeled investor has purchased a small equity stake in a company, invariably one rumored as a takeover target. This information is valuable, he argued, because it provides a window "on what the big money is doing" before

See DORFMAN, Page 12

Moody's Cuts Credit Rating For Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Moody's Investors Service lowered its rating of Australia's bonds on Tuesday, blaming the country's trade gap and high domestic demand.

Moody's, the U.S.-based credit-rating company, cut the rating on about \$23 billion of Australian long-term, foreign-currency debt to Aa2 from Aa1. It cited macroeconomic, political and structural factors that have generated large current-account deficits.

The new rating is in the middle of Moody's Aa category of high-quality bonds. In September 1986, the company cut Australia's rating from its top level of Aaa.

Australia joins Spain on an Aa2 rating, lower than most of its major trading partners but higher than New Zealand and Ireland at Aa3.

Australian bonds already pay relatively high interest rates. Average yields on Australian dollar bonds are more than 16 percent, compared with about 9.5 percent for U.S. dollar securities.

In general, a reduced credit rating pushes up the yield on an issuer's bonds, but Australian returns edged lower on Tuesday. Dealers said the market had already discounted the Moody's move.

Separately, Standard & Poor's

Corp., the other major U.S. rating agency, said it was monitoring the Australian situation.

Hours after the release of the Moody's report, the Bureau of Statistics announced that Australia's foreign debt rose at an annual 19.8 percent rate in the second quarter, to a record 108.16 billion Australian dollars (\$82 billion). That compared with 90.29 billion in the second quarter of 1988 and the previous record, for the first quarter of 1989, of 104.30 billion dollars.

The Australian currency eased in this Sydney trading following the news to 75.50 U.S. cents from 76.03. But it later recovered in New York, rising to 76.35 cents in early trading.

Treasurer Paul Keating called Moody's decision unjustified and its judgment "ill-founded." He said, "Overseas creditors consider Australia a good credit risk," adding that "Australia can and is serving its debt."

Mr. Keating said the federal government had no net overseas debt and had not borrowed in the markets for more than two years. "For these reasons, the Moody's judgment is ill-founded and vindicates the government's decision to put Australia's reputation and inde-

See CREDIT, Page 11

European Bond Prices Ease on Rate Worries

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — European bond prices fell Tuesday, depressed by fears that interest rates could be headed higher, dealers said.

Several factors combined to worry the market. Chief among them was the West German Bundesbank's decision to raise the rate it pays on three-day Treasury bills, even though economists said the move was not a sign that other rates would rise.

Nervousness ahead of the revised second-quarter U.S. gross national product figures depressed dollar bonds, dealers said, with the U.S. Treasury's 30-year bond

quoted in London around 98 26/32, down from 99 29/32 on Friday. London was closed Monday for a holiday.

A gloomy economic forecast by the Confederation of British Industry, the employers' group, nudged sterling rates slightly higher. The benchmark 11.75 percent Treasury issue due in 2003 slipped 3/16 to close at 115 6/32.

Finally, France reported that a sharp drop in exports in July pushed its external trade deficit to almost 7.5 billion francs (\$1.1 billion), much wider than economists

See BONDS, Page 11

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 29
Amsterdam	2.36
Brussels	4.44
Frankfurt	1.94
London (sterling)	1.93
Milan	1.37
Paris	1.36
Tokyo	14.35
Yen	14.37
1 ECU	1.62
1 SDR	1.25

Closes in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 29
Australia	1.51
Canada	1.31
China	8.27
Denmark	7.46
France	6.55
Germany	1.93
Italy	1.36
Japan	14.35
Netherlands	2.36
Sweden	4.44
Switzerland	1.94
U.K.	1.93
U.S.	1.00

New York rates unless marked * (local rate).
Forward Rates
Currency Per \$ 30-day 60-day 90-day
Pound sterling 1.576 1.571 1.567
Japanese yen 143.12 142.89 142.59
Deutsche mark 1.941 1.938 1.934
Sources: Reuters (London); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dollar, yen, franc); Golan (franc). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Europe	Aug. 29
1-month	8 1/4 - 9
3-month	8 1/4 - 9
6-month	8 1/4 - 9
1-year	8 1/4 - 9

Source: All Reuters except ECU: London. Rates available to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates	Aug. 29
United States	7.00
Discount rate	10%
Prime rate	10%
Federal funds	8%
Call money	7.75
3-month Treasury bill	7.25
6-month Treasury bill	7.25
3-month CD	8.50
6-month CD	8.50

Japan	Aug. 29
Discount rate	5 1/2%
Call money	5 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	5 1/2%
6-month Treasury bill	5 1/2%

West Germany	Aug. 29
Discount rate	4 1/2%
Call money	7.00
3-month Treasury bill	6.50
6-month Treasury bill	7.00
3-month CD	7.10
6-month CD	7.10

France	Aug. 29
Discount rate	6%
Call money	8%
3-month Treasury bill	6%
6-month Treasury bill	6%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais.

Bobel Set To Acquire Pathe Assets

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Bobel, the small Dutch-listed investment firm, is to become Europe's No. 1 film entertainment company under plans unveiled to shareholders Tuesday.

The Italian financiers Florio Fiorini and Giancarlo Parretti, plan a six-fold increase to 1.5 billion guilders (\$678 million) in the share capital of Bobel, which will be renamed Pathe Communications NV, shareholders were told Tuesday.

Bobel, a company 80-percent owned by Mr. Fiorini's Swiss investment firm, Sasea Holding SA, will use the fresh capital to buy European cinemas and film-related businesses from Pathe Communications Corp., formerly the Cannon Group Inc.

Mr. Parretti and Mr. Fiorini bought Cannon in 1987 and Mr. Parretti now chairs the Los Angeles-based Pathe group.

Addressing an extraordinary shareholders meeting called to present the plans, Frank Sheeran, a board member, said Bobel would buy from Pathe a large number of cinemas and film distribution companies as well as two Italian film studios and a French film laboratory, in exchange for equity in Bobel.

Mr. Sheeran said the cinemas and distribution companies were in Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Italy, Spain, West Germany and Austria.

In France, authorities recently blocked an attempt by Mr. Parretti to gain control of the cinema group Pathe-Cinema.

Bobel's market share in each of those countries will range between 30 and 90 percent, and the group is expected to achieve an annual turnover in excess of 1 billion guilders once all is in place, Mr. Fiorini said. Bobel's 1988 turnover was \$2 million guilders.

Chevalier Buys Balmain
PARIS — Alain Chevalier, former head of the luxury goods conglomerate LVMH Moët Hennessey-Louis Vuitton, has acquired the French fashion house Balmain from the Canadian group Zimob, Agence France-Presse reported Tuesday.

Shortly before the accord was announced, Mr. Chevalier said his objective was to acquire all Balmain's interests — accessories, perfume and high fashion — with the intention of regrouping its worldwide activities in France.

Asian Dollar Deposits	Aug. 29
1-month	8 1/4 - 9
3-month	8 1/4 - 9
6-month	8 1/4 - 9
1-year	8 1/4 - 9

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds	Aug. 29
Mutual Shares	1.00
Discount rate	10%
Prime rate	10%
Federal funds	8%
Call money	7.75
3-month Treasury bill	7.25
6-month Treasury bill	7.25
3-month CD	8.50
6-month CD	8.50

Source: Reuters.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Volvo Profit Called Disappointing

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB said its first-half profit rose 11.8 percent, but analysts said the automotive and food company's results were disappointing and that much of the increase was due to an accounting change.

Volvo's profit after financial items was 4.25 billion kronor (\$643.2 million) in the first half of this year, up from 3.80 billion kronor in the like period of 1988.

Sales edged up 1.7 percent to 46.55 billion kronor from 45.76 billion.

Analysts in Stockholm said they saw the first-half earnings as disappointing. "It was below our pre-

vious, and it means we have to rethink our forecast for all of 1989," said one analyst for a major brokerage.

Expectations for Volvo's earnings had ranged up to 4.6 billion kronor.

The analysts added that the market was also disappointed by a lack of news about Volvo's reported talks with Renault of France. The Swedish company has been said to be discussing an expansion of its production capacity through a deal with Mack Trucks Inc., which Renault controls.

Volvo pointed out that 1989 figures were affected by reporting, for the first time, holdings in associated companies by the equity method. Had this accounting method

been applied in 1988, first-half 1988 earnings would have totaled 4.07 billion kronor.

Operating income rose 6 percent to 3.455 billion kronor, in the first half, but Volvo noted that income in the 1988 period had been affected by strikes in Sweden. In the second quarter, however, operating income totaled 1.952 billion kronor, down 10 percent from the second quarter of 1988.

Without giving exact figures, Volvo said that operating income from truck sales rose, compared with 1988, while income from car sales was down due to product development costs, higher overall cost levels, and lower-than-expected productivity increases in Sweden.

Bolar Shares Plunge On FDA Drug Stance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Shares in Bolar Pharmaceutical Co. fell sharply on Tuesday following a U.S. Food and Drug Administration announcement Monday that it may withdraw its approval of the company's generic version of the brand-name drug Dyazide.

Bolar shares plunged \$7.625 a share, to \$18.625, on the American Stock Exchange in heavy trading late in the day.

On Monday, the FDA told the Bolar that it "has not been able to fully establish" whether its product has the same effect as the brand-name drug made by SmithKline Beecham PLC—both of which are widely prescribed to combat high blood pressure.

The FDA said it would change the classification of the Bolar drug to tell doctors and pharmacists that the agency no longer considers the generic drug to be therapeutically equivalent to the brand-name drug. Two months ago, the FDA found that another generic drug maker, Vitarine Pharmaceuticals Inc., of New York City, had submitted samples of brand-name Dyazide for its product for testing in seeking rapid approval of its version. Vitarine withdrew from the market its version of this drug and several others.

Bolar and Vitarine were the only makers of generic Dyazide, and if the Bolar product is withdrawn, it would leave the original manufacturer of the brand-name drug, the SmithKline as the sole source. In late trading Tuesday, SmithKline stock rose 87.5 cents, to \$42.625, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bolar has 30 days to request a formal hearing with the FDA concerning possibly losing approval of its drug and 10 days to challenge the change in the reclassification.

The company released a statement Monday saying that it "intends to defend its product and the original FDA approval vigorously." The company said testing problems were caused by poor record-keeping and clerical errors, and said it stood by tests indicating that its product was as safe and effective as the brand-name item.

Dyazide and its generic competitors are among the most widely prescribed drugs in the United States and the generic version is Bolar's largest-selling product. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

For Digital, a New Bonding Process

By Nina Andrews
New York Times Service

DALLAS — In one of the first important commercial developments for Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. intends to use the consortium's tape-automated bonding technology to connect silicon processing chips in its computers.

The technology is considered more efficient and more reliable than traditional bonding methods, which employ metal wire. It also allows Digital to shrink the size of its machines, which is critical in developing not only its laptop models but also its powerful parallel computers.

MCT is a cooperative research consortium based in Austin, Texas. It is owned by 19 U.S. corporations, including Digital, Boeing Co., Control Data Corp., Eastman Kodak Co. and General Electric Co.

"Now that high performance work stations and minicomputers are becoming more widespread, you need more advanced electrical engineering and more sophisticated manufacturing processes," said Barry Whalen, a senior vice president of MCT, which has been developing the technology since 1983.

"They have developed a mass-manufacturing process that provides the same performance at a low cost."

Digital, based in Maynard, Massachusetts, will use the new technology in its Vax 6000-Model 400 computer systems, a spokeswoman said.

Advanced chip-packaging methods, like tape bonding and laser bonding, have become important in making faster computers, Mr. Whalen said. Above a certain speed level, "the computer's power is dominated by the connection, not the chip," he said.

Though Digital has lagged behind International Business Machines Corp. in developing chip-packaging technology, the company is among the first U.S. computer makers to use tape bonding, analysts said.

Norsk Data Sets Staff Cuts as Loss Widens

Reuters

OSLO — The Norwegian computer concern, Norsk Data A/S, hit by a heavy loss in the first half of the year, said Tuesday it would cut another 600 jobs as part of a major restructuring.

Norsk, which has already cut 800 jobs — about 20 percent of the work force — this year, said it had a loss of 244 million kroner (\$34.3 million) in the first six months, much wider than the 136 million kroner loss it reported for the first half of 1988.

The loss came on turnover that fell to 1.1 billion kroner in the half, from 1.5 billion in the same 1988 period. Operating profit rose to 214 million kroner from 156 million.

Norsk Data, which has lost out to tough competition in the world minicomputer market, has said that it is to be split into smaller units.

The company's founder and president, Rolf Skar, resigned earlier this month when it became clear that Norsk Data would go further into the red in the first half.

Pearson Profit Inches Ahead On Sharp Increase in Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Pearson PLC, the conglomerate which publishes the Financial Times, said Tuesday its pretax profit rose 4.5 percent to \$25.4 million (\$133.6 million) in the first half, due chiefly to strong trading profit from core businesses.

The profit, which compared with \$21.7 million in the first six months of 1988, came on turnover that rose 29.2 percent, to \$241.4 million from \$186.2 million.

Pearson, which has interests in publishing, banking and fine china, said that earnings per share declined 10 percent to 21.4 pence from 23.8 pence, after the issue of 14 million new shares in the first half to help fund acquisitions.

Its stock fell 14 pence to 778 pence on the London Stock Exchange following the results.

Pearson's chairman, Lord Blackham, said the company tends to earn more of its annual profit in the second half.

Excluding property profits and businesses acquired or disposed of in the last 18 months, Pearson said its trading profit advanced a healthy 22 percent in the interim period compared with a year earlier.

Pearson reported particularly strong performances from invest-

ment banking, fine china and printing and publishing. Interest charges, however, jumped to \$12.5 million from \$3.8 million, reflecting rising acquisition costs.

Pearson recently completed the acquisition of the Paris financial daily newspaper Les Echos and raised its stake in the Dutch company Elsevier NV to 22.5 percent.

Pearson estimated that its stake in Elsevier dropped in around \$12 million of trading profits.

Operating profit from investment banking rose to \$16.6 million from \$12.2 million, Pearson said, but its book-publishing arm reported a loss of \$1.5 million compared with a profit of \$9.6 million last year. (AP, Reuters)

■ DAF Gets Foreseen

Dutch market analysts are maintaining forecasts for a rise of up to 27 percent in 1989 profit of DAF NV, the recently floated British-Dutch automotive concern, Reuters reported from Amsterdam.

This is despite the truck and van maker having reported first-half results short of expectations. DAF's interim net profit rose 29 percent to 74.5 million guilders (\$33.6 million), or 2.57 guilders per share. Analysts had looked for earnings of 2.80 to 3.50 guilders per share.

BONDS: Prices Fall on Rate Fears

(Continued from first finance page)

had expected. The French franc, very robust of late, sagged against the Deutsche mark, while bond and stock prices fell. The 8.125 percent French Treasury issue due in 1993 fell 15 basis points lower at 97.78.

The Bundesbank on Tuesday raised the rate on three-day bills to 6.0 percent from 5.5 percent, after call money fell on technical factors to a range of 5.50 percent to 6.00 percent — the lowest since late April — from 6.70 percent to 6.80 percent on Monday.

"I do not see the move as tightening," said Hermann Ranspacher of Berliner Handels- & Frankfurter Bank. "But it shows the Bundesbank will continue its restrictive monetary course."

The Treasury bill rate sets the money market's floor by giving banks a minimum rate for excess liquidity whenever call money threatens to fall below the rate paid on the facility.

The Bundesbank last raised the Treasury bill rate to 5.50 percent from 5.00 percent on June 30. At the same time, it raised the discount rate to 5.0 percent from 4.5 percent and the Lombard emergency-funding rate to 7.0 percent from 6.5 percent.

Juergen Pfister, economist at Commerzbank AG, said the Bundesbank had been keen to ensure that call money's slide to its lowest level in months was not misinterpreted as a sign of easier monetary policy.

On West German markets, the 6.75 percent government bond due June 1999 was fixed five pfennig lower at 99.55, even though pressure on longer-dated paper was eased by satisfaction that the authorities were taking firm measures to prevent any resurgence of inflation. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

CREDIT: Australia Rerated

(Continued from first finance page)

pendence above that of a New York company," he said.

Analysis said a mild reaction by Australian financial markets to the debt figures and the Moody's decision was explained by anticipation of the news.

"The market was perfectly positioned for the news," said Jack Richards, senior foreign-exchange dealer at Banque Indosuez Australia Ltd.

The Australian stock market ignored the report to finish higher. Explaining its decision to downgrade the debt, Moody's said, "The current Labor government has been unable to rein in domestic demand in an overheated economy, despite the opportunities provided by the recent upswing in the business cycle."

It added the economic situation would "probably worsen before it stabilizes in the mid-1990s." Australia's current-account deficit soared to 17.4 billion Australian dollars in the fiscal year ended June 30, and Mr. Keating has forecast that it will widen to 18.5 billion dollars in 1989-90. (Reuters, AFP)

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street, and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

(Continued)																			
2	Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	2	Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
IBM	120 1/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	3.12	5.8	12	12	IBM	120 1/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	3.12	5.8	12	12
Microsoft	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1.00	10.0	15	15	Microsoft	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1.00	10.0	15	15
Apple	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0.75	12.0	18	18	Apple	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0.75	12.0	18	18
Oracle	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0.50	15.0	20	20	Oracle	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0.50	15.0	20	20
Unisys	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0.40	10.0	15	15	Unisys	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0.40	10.0	15	15
Qatar	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0.30	8.0	12	12	Qatar	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0.30	8.0	12	12
Novell	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.20	6.0	10	10	Novell	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.20	6.0	10	10
Lotus	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0.15	5.0	8	8	Lotus	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0.15	5.0	8	8
Parsons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0.10	4.0	6	6	Parsons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0.10	4.0	6	6
Boeing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0.08	3.0	4	4	Boeing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0.08	3.0	4	4
Rockwell	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0.06	2.0	3	3	Rockwell	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0.06	2.0	3	3
Northrop	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0.05	1.5	2	2	Northrop	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0.05	1.5	2	2
Lockheed	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0.04	1.0	1	1	Lockheed	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0.04	1.0	1	1
General Dynamics	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0.03	0.8	0.8	0.8	General Dynamics	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0.03	0.8	0.8	0.8
McDonnell Douglas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0.02	0.6	0.6	0.6	McDonnell Douglas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0.02	0.6	0.6	0.6
Boeing	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0.01	0.4	0.4	0.4	Boeing	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0.01	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rockwell	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Rockwell	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lockheed	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Lockheed	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
General Dynamics	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	General Dynamics	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
McDonnell Douglas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	McDonnell Douglas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Boeing	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Boeing	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rockwell	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Rockwell	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lockheed	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Lockheed	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
General Dynamics	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	General Dynamics	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
McDonnell Douglas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	McDonnell Douglas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
Boeing	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3	Boeing	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.3
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Tuesday's NASDAQ Prices

NEW YORK — The dollar closed sharply lower Monday, losing almost three pfennig against the Deutsche mark in volatile trading after stronger-than-expected U.S. economic growth data triggered large swings in the currency's value.

Closing	Tue.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.9490	1.9570
Pound sterling	7.5820	1.5715
Japanese yen	143.40	143.53
Swiss franc	1.4707	1.4690
French franc	6.5350	6.5900

Source : Reuters

"There's been a tendency to test the dollar's downside as a general reaction to its failure to break through key chart resistance levels of 145 yen and 1.96 marks at the weekend," said William Simpson, economist at Barclays Bank PLC.

from \$1.5640, while the U.S. currency fell to 1.6689 Swiss francs from 1.6925 and to 6.5220 French francs from 6.6140.

Dealers said market attention was now focused on Friday's U.S. jobs data. The unemployment rate is expected to grow to 5.3 percent in August after 5.2 percent last month.

In London, the dollar finished at 1.9400 DM, sharply down from 1.9570 at Friday's close, and at 143.40 yen, fractionally below 143.53 on Friday. British markets

The pound jumped to \$1.5330 from \$1.5715 and firmed on its trade-weighted index to 91.4, compared with Friday's final 91.3.

Dealers warned against reading too much into this week's market activity, because of the thinness of trading before the U.S. Labor Day holiday weekend.

The decline was fueled by the unexpected rise of copper stock inventory on the London Metal Exchange by 3,325 metric tons. The September contract plunged 7.7 cents to close at \$1.28 a pound.

August 29, 1969

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; L.F. - Luxembourg Franc; P - Swiss Franc; SF - Swiss Franc; Y - Yen - listed; + - Other Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; N.V. - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; - - Ex-Dividend; - Ex-Rate; G - General; % - Percent; Charge - per share; ex- - Excluding; A - Amsterdam; N - Nieuw Amsterdam; R - registered; with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS

LeMond: Biking's Salary Breaker

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — Five years after signing a contract that revolutionized the salary scale in professional bicycling, Greg LeMond is ready to repeat the feat. "It's a very good contract," he said with a soft laugh about reported offers of \$1.5 million. "More than I ever expected."

In late 1984 he agreed to a \$1 million contract over three years with the Vie Claire team based in France. At that time, some of the biggest stars in the sport were making about \$150,000 a year. Since then some riders, notably Pedro Delgado, Sean Kelly and Steven Roche, have climbed to the \$750,000 level.

Now LeMond is choosing among teams that have offered the new world champion and Tour de France winner as much as \$1.5 million a season for a minimum of three years. The salary would be exclusive of money he would make through endorsements, exhibition races and performance clauses.

Discussing the offers, LeMond seemed torn. "The money's basically the same," he said, refusing to con-

firm the widely quoted figure. Money was no longer the main issue, he continued. "It's picking the best team for me, one that's going to help me do well in the Tour de France."

Riding for the ADR team based in Belgium and co-sponsored by Coors Light for American races, LeMond is believed to have made \$500,000 this season in base salary. Last year he was paid \$350,000 by the PDM team and could have doubled that through performance clauses.

But surgery for tendinitis in his right shin in July ruined his season as he continued his comeback from a shooting accident in April 1987, months after he became the first American to win the Tour de France, the sport's major race.

In a contract dispute with PDM, the 26-year-old LeMond moved to ADR and Coors in a deal that was completed on New Year's Eve, just before he was to ride another season for PDM. The Dutch team did not want him back and his market value was low since he had not won a race in two years.

After he won this year's Tour de France, nine teams were reported

to have begun vying for his services. Of those, he said last weekend, few were still being considered.

He said "my instinct is to go with 7-Eleven," adding that the U.S. team was "a very good possibility." However, he continued, "Coors has made a very good proposition, too."

"I prefer being on an American team," he said. "I'm American. I want to be back there racing. If I'm going to be racing in September and October the rest of my career, I want to do it in North America."

The European season runs from February to mid-October.

On Tuesday, however, l'Equipe, the French sports newspaper, said LeMond had signed a preliminary agreement with the Z team, which will merge with the Fagor team to meet the salary. Both teams are based in France. A major consideration, the paper added, was that his new team ride on the bicycles that LeMond has given his name to and that his father, Bob, has been selling in the United States through the Team LeMond organization.

"It's practically done," LeMond was quoted as saying. That echoed his comments last weekend when

discussing the American offers. He and his father, who is his business manager, have a history of quick shifts during contract negotiations.

Although he had signed a two-year contract with ADR, LeMond made it clear that he had no intention of returning to the Belgian team. He charges that it abrogated the contract by continually paying him late.

Most of the contract offers were made before he won the world championship road race in Chambéry, France, on Sunday.

"What does the world victory do to his asking price?" repeated an official of one of the teams still in the bidding. "Realistically, nothing. Nobody can afford to go any higher."

"But that doesn't mean that Bob LeMond won't reopen the bidding," the official added.

As the teams weigh the next round, LeMond is busy racing exhibitions, mainly in Belgium, the Netherlands and France.

"I've been home two days out of the last month," he said. At an estimated \$10,000 an exhibition — with some late offers rising to



LeMond: 'A very good contract.'

\$30,000 — he booked 10 European rides between the world championships and mid-September, when he will return home to Wayzata, Minnesota. His schedule then includes races in Ohio, the state of Washington and Canada.

One appearance, at least, will be canceled. Early this spring LeMond signed to ride an indoor track race in October, the Six Days of Paris, but added a clause that he would not show up if his wife was near the birth of their third child. Kathy LeMond is due Oct. 18, the day the race starts.

Glasgow Stayed Faithful to Soccer On Day When Bigotry Threatened

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Few things stir the pulse more than religion and sport. And in Glasgow, where the menfolk breathe soccer, their clubs have for a century been totoms to separate churches — the Rangers are Protestant, the Celtic staunchly Catholic. Their games — often wildly undisciplined collisions — have over the years been pseudo-religious testing grounds. Sport as a war substitute, some say, and, indeed, the sectarianism comes from across the Irish Sea, where religious hatred is the excuse for killing.

The soccer version arrived in Glasgow with the migrant Irish dockworkers who came to Glasgow's port in the early 1900s. From that time, the Rangers have been known as a Catholic. And Celtic, which remains overwhelmingly Protestant, is the Church of Rome.

Thus, while driving in heavy rain and bumper-to-bumper traffic last Saturday, I was able to divine a backstreet route to the Celtic Park stadium. It was simple: follow the bus displaying a picture of the pope in its rear window. That might have led to a religious ceremony, and in a way it did.

For Saturday was more than Glasgow's 213th Old Firm derby. It was Maurice Johnston's initiation as the first Catholic to knowingly wear the blue of the Rangers against Celtic. More than that, Johnston was a turncoat, a player who once scored his goals for Celtic and, just three months ago, had promised to return there after making a pile of money with Nantes of France.

On May 12, wearing Celtic green, he publicly professed his undying devotion to the cause. He gave written confirmation that he would rejoin Celtic in July. Before the month was out, he was signing autographs: "Mo Johnston, Rangers F.C." A joke, he suggested with a typically barbed Glasgow sense of humor.

It rebounded in July when Johnston reneged on his promise and changed sides. There was, as I wrote then, much murky work afoot by agents, and there remains litigation that prevents the whole truth from being told. However, out of darkness comes light, and whatever his motive, Johnston is the chosen man to break the taboo of 100 years of bigotry.

Rangers fans loathed their season tickets, but will not be missed. Some threatened bodily harm to Johnston, his girl friend and baby daughter, forcing the Rangers to hire a bodyguard and house him in protected property. Yet Saturday brought not more outpouring of bigotry but a day won by soccer.

Not in the classic sense. Far from that. It was a frenetic contest at a pace too fast for control and punctuated by spiteful fouling that brought six yellow cards. The triumph was in the emotions of a crowd of 53,000 — the vast majority of them standing — that eventually became so enraptured by the better-skillet that the contest won them over.

Given the circumstances, I suspect that in England, the Netherlands, Italy and possibly even West Germany violence would have erupted. In Glasgow, there were 34 arrests, all for drunkenness and most no doubt to prevent breaches of the peace. There was no feeling of physical menace — off the field — because Glasgow's police knew their job and their public, and because soccer is so deeply, religiously, important to people here.

Don't get me wrong. This was not Utopia. Johnston was reviled as no other Catholic has ever been at Celtic park. He took to the field white-faced and taut. He was hissed relentlessly. Sturs were yelled at him. Yet whatever he else is, Johnston is brave and dedicated to goal-poaching. Three times he could have — and I suspect in a normal frame of mind would have — won the match. His instincts carried him to simple scoring opportunities, but his aim was the antithesis of his art, for which the Rangers paid \$2.5 million.

And in those moments of profligacy, the frantic Celtic crowd found reason to love Johnston once more. He could have, but he didn't, finish off their team. Besides, soccer is a moving game. Yesterday's men are gone, today's heroes are sung, and the villain is the next man who abuses his own power.

"Jackie Jackie!" the Celtic faithful were singing to the goal scorer who replaced Johnston. Jackie is as close as Glaswegians come to wrapping their tongues around the name of Dariusz Dziekanowski, the Polish center-forward signed from Legia Warsaw for \$1 million in July.

Dziekanowski was Saturday's savior, offsetting an earlier goal by the Rangers' Butcher. The second goal had the crowd dancing. And he had them howling when, with slight of foot, he outran Butcher only to be brought down by the Rangers' goalie just outside the penalty box.

That goalie became the butt of the crowd's shunning whistles. They knew he had never before played in an Old Firm derby, they believed his name might be suspect, and the shrill noise was intended to undermine him.

A waste of breath. Apart from getting the yellow card for his calculated foul of Dziekanowski, goalie Ronni Ginstburg later made a miraculous second-half save to ensure that the match ended in a tie.

For one thing, the fans should have known better than to believe mere noise could frighten a former soldier in the Israeli army. For another, they might have realized that this was a day beyond petty personal prejudices.

The draw was a fitting result. And the man who did most to keep things level, both hero and villain, was neither Catholic nor Protestant but a Jew.

Ginstburg was a stand-in, thrust into the fray when the Rangers' regular goalie hurt a shoulder two weeks ago. It was almost as if preordained.

ROB HUGHES

Saturday was more than the 213th Old Firm derby. It was Maurice Johnston's initiation as the first Catholic to knowingly wear the blue of the Rangers against Celtic.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Major Harris: Hard Act Harder to Follow

By David Aldridge

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia — Come with Major Harris, as he signs a football or two, chats with a mother, poses for 417 pictures and is always, always polite to a fault. It appears as if he's running for office.

Come to West Virginia University, where Major Harris is the quarterback who, as a junior, took the university's football team to a season unparalleled in these parts. He made busted plays a thing of beauty as the Mountaineers posted an 11-0 regular season record before losing in the Fiesta Bowl to Notre Dame with the national championship at stake.

Last season the Harris-led offense ripped off points at a clip of 41.1 a game, averaged 465.9 yards and finished sixth in the country in rushing. Harris' 2,325 yards in total offense was the third-best in the school's history. He rushed for 610 yards and six touchdowns — three for 19.5 yards and 14 touchdowns, and would have led the nation's quarterbacks in passing efficiency at 167.4. But he was five passes short of the minimum needed to qualify.

Encore, anyone? The team that finished with a No. 5 ranking last season has been rated No. 17 in this year's preseason poll. With nine starters gone from the offense — including the entire line, five large fifth-year players, each with at least two seasons' worth of experience — even more of the Mountaineers' attack will have to be generated by Harris, who is an elusive but hardly bulky man at 207 pounds (94 kilograms). That usually sends a nervous quarterback to the weight room over the summer.

"I went out and played basketball," Harris said, who is from Pittsburgh.

"Basketball's my first love. If I had to make a choice, I'd rather play basketball. But I was getting so much publicity for the football coming out of high school, I decided to stick with the publicity."

Not one barrel?

"The way I look at it, no weights until we've got lift weights down here. Like I said, I'm not really into lifting weights and stuff like that. The guys are strong, but I don't know. I just try to stay in shape and avoid hits. I throw a lot, because

I'm a quarterback. You've got to keep your arm in shape."

This sort of talk usually doesn't go down well with coaches, who have nightmares about some freshman making a name for himself by blindsiding the quarterback. But West Virginia's coaches know that that is part of Harris, that they can rein him in only so much before they curb the creativity that is central to his game. They find themselves saying, "Major, thanks for the touchdown, but here's the way the play is supposed to be run."

"I don't think you coach a Major Harris that way," said Dwight Wallace, the team's quarterback coach. "You've got to look at results first, and then continue to have some patience with the means."

"We've kind of allowed him the freedom. We want big plays. But the thing that's been great about him is that he's been able to do it within the framework of the offense."

"I can run any play you ask me," Harris said. "I can roll out, I can drop back in the pocket. I think we have a wide-open offense, and that's what we like."

"He just makes things happen," said wide receiver Reggie Rember, the only member of last season's offense returning with Harris. "If he runs the ball he makes a big play. If he throws it he's pretty good. He's just the kind of guy that you don't know what he's going to do. He's a dangerous quarterback."

Still, there remains the problem of whether Harris can throw at all with defensive linemen sitting on his chest. The Mountaineers have experience returning, but it's fragmented. The offensive linemen vying for starting time last season, and no matter how talented, they'll need time to come together.

So Harris's Heisman Trophy hopes — he finished fifth in last season's voting — and his physical well-being will be dependent on a largely unproven mass of young players.

"I don't want to put Major in a position where he feels he has to win every game," said West Virginia's coach, Don Nehlen.

Harris said he doesn't feel that way.

"I'm just having fun," he said.



Harris: 'Nothing but a game.'

"It's nothing but a game. I'm not going to go out there and try to take it for something it's not. I'm just going to go out and have fun. If interviews are a part of it, then I'm going to have fun getting interviewed."

For now, Harris is having fun. "Everybody's behind you," he said. "We don't have a pro team here, so everybody's going to get behind the Mountaineers. And that's what's so great about going to West Virginia. Because we're their pro team and they're all behind us."

BOOKS

WARTIME: Understanding and Behavior in the Second World War

By Paul Fussell. Illustrated. 330 pages. \$19.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

WALT WHITMAN, who knew of the horrible wounds suffered by American soldiers in personal observation during the Civil War, wrote that "the real war will never get in the books." A reader of Paul Fussell's "Wartime" senses that the book is nearly always on target because, unlike most military histories and documentaries, it does not glorify generals and, unlike flag-waving propaganda works about war, it leaves an anti-war aftertaste.

In "Wartime," Fussell comes close to repeating the unusual cultural and literary history for World War II — his war — that he achieved for World War I in "The Great War and Modern Memory," which won the National Book Award for Arts and Letters in 1976.

The difference between Fussell's two wartime studies is the difference between the two wars. From a literary viewpoint, World War I could be confined to a common experience: trench warfare in France. But memorable British poets provided a unifying eloquence. For World War II, he writes from personal

knowledge. As a 20-year-old American lieutenant, he led an infantry platoon in France and was wounded twice.

Fussell writes that his goal is to expose "the psychological and emotional culture of Americans and Britons" during the war. "It is about the rationalizations and euphemisms people needed to deal with an unacceptable actuality from 1939 to 1945." He says that less obvious than the death of men and cities is the damage that the war caused "to intellect, discrimination, honesty, individuality, complexity, ambiguity and irony, not to mention privacy and wit. For the past 50 years the Allied war has been sanitized and romanticized beyond recognition by the sentimental, the loopy patriotic, the ignorant and the bloodthirsty. I have tried to balance the scales."

Fussell leaves little room for the personal growth experienced by many young men and women placed in positions of responsibility, and overlooks what the war meant to untold numbers who helped to liberate people and overthrow murderous dictatorships.

Yet when it comes to the infantrymen who did the real fighting, "Wartime" is even more intimate and revealing than "The Great War and Modern Memory." He ridicules the claims by the military and by aircraft manufacturers that "precision bombing will win the war." He tells about the blunders that were never reported or were not allowed to be published in wartime — for example, that nervous U.S. Navy gunners shot down 23 planes carrying paratroopers of the 82d

Airborne Division during the invasion of Sicily. Fussell comes down hard on the Luce publications for prefacing facts. The most down-to-earth chapter should amuse any reader who has forgotten or never knew the petty harassments of military life, including what Fussell calls "sadism thinly disguised as necessary discipline."

The book is replete with literary examples. The British, bombed during the Blitz, could not be deceived by high-minded language alone. In unadorned America, the real war was "beyond the power of any literary or philosophical analysis to suggest."

In "Wartime," Fussell gives it more than a noble try.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Book	Author	Weeks on list
1	THE RUSSIA HOUSE	John le Carré	12
2	POLAR STAR	Martin Cruz Smith	8
3	BLESSINGS	Belva Plain	4
4	THE JOY LOCK CLUB	Amy Tan	4
5	A KNIGHT IN SHINING ARMOR	Jude Deveraux	21
6	RED PHOENIX	Larry Bond	7
7	WHILE MY PRETTY ONE SLEEPS	Mary Higgins Clark	13
8	JOURNEY	James A. Michener	6
9	MURDER AT THE KENNEDY CENTER	Margaret Truman	12
10	THE TEMPLE OF MY FAMILIAR	Alice Walker	9
11	THE NEGOTIATOR	Frederick Forsyth	17
12	DAY OF THE CHEETAH	Dale Brown	18
13	TALKING GOD	Tony Hillman	13
14	JOSHUA AND THE CHILDREN	Joseph F. Grizzuti	17
15	THE LAST OF US	Stephen King	11

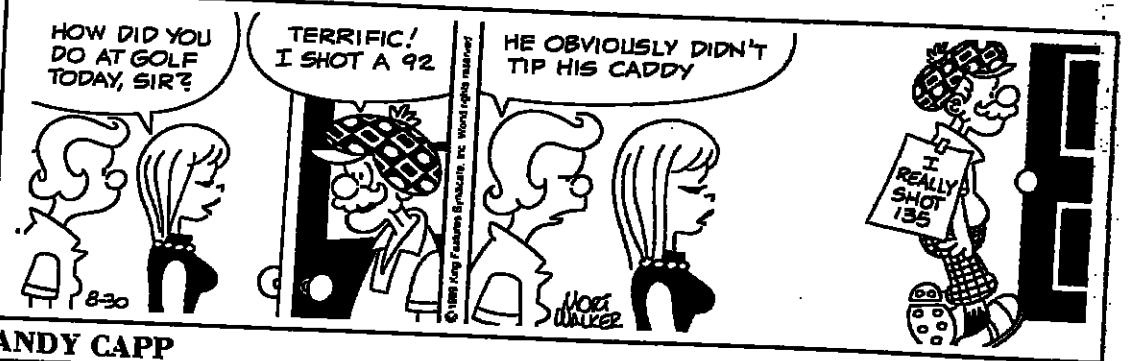
Week	Book	Author	Weeks on list
1	IT'S ALWAYS SOMETHING	Glenn Feldman	2
2	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN	Robert Fulford	2
3	A WOMAN NAMED JACKIE	C. David Heyman	1
4	A RITE HISTORY OF TIME	Stephen W. Hawking	4
5	FROM BEIRUT TO JERUSALEM	Leah Hadomi	7
6	THE GOOD TIMES	Baker	5
7	SUMMER OF '49	David Halberstam	12
8	PERSONAL FOULS	Peter G. Leback	7
9	KING OF THE NIGHT	Laurence Leamer	4
10	DAVE BARRY SLEPT HERE	David Barry	8
11	THE ANDY WARHOL DIARIES	Andy Warhol	10
12	THE CONTROL OF NATURE	John McPhee	13
13	KAFFIR BOY IN AMERICA	Matthew Guter	1
14	GREAT PLAYS	Isaac Frazer	12
15	LOVE AND MARRIAGE	Bill Cosby	11

Week	Book	Author	Weeks on list
1	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK	Charles J. Givens	31
2	THE 4-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE	Robert E. Kowalski	3
3	THE T-FACET DIET	Martin Katz	10
4	PEACE, LOVE & HEALING	Bernie Siegel	4
5	WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY	(Simon and Schuster)	21

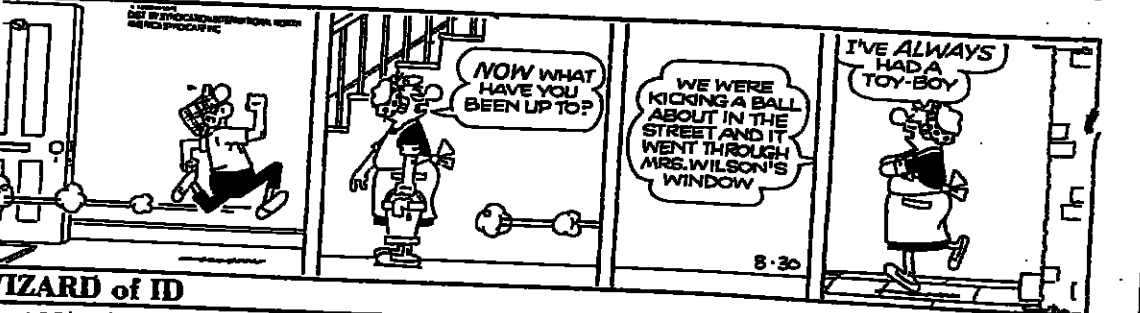
PEANUTS



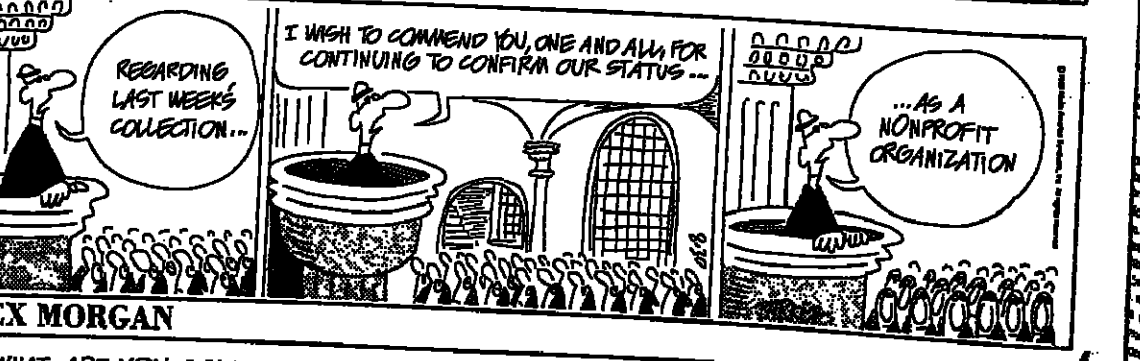
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



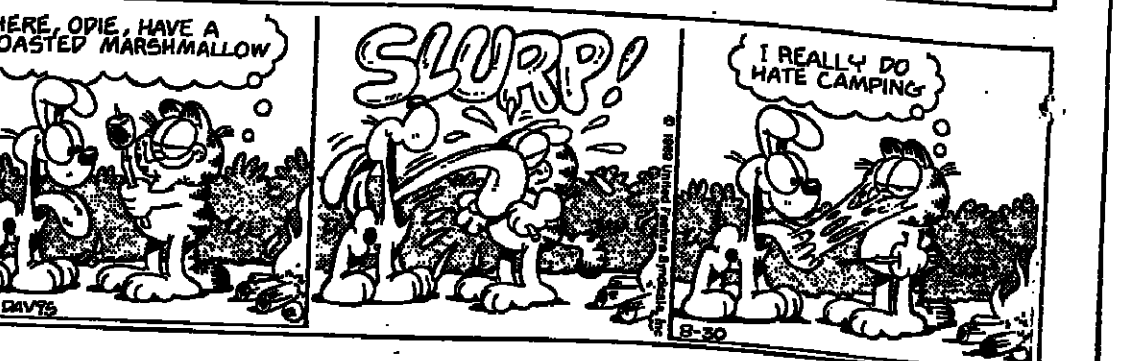
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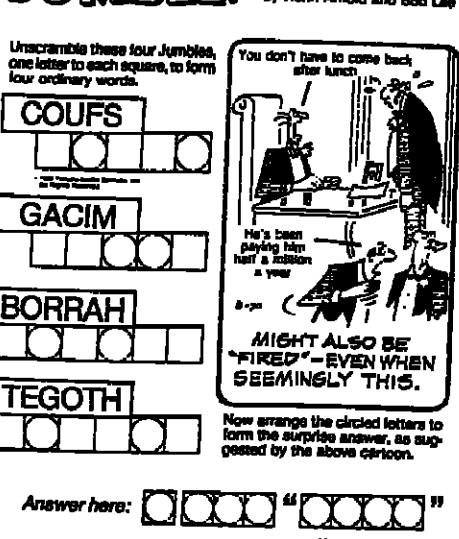
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SCOREBOARD

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division
West Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division
West Division

Today's Line Scores

Long from need

John Travolta: When the Music Stopped

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.